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Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
Saturday, 2 P.M. 1906.				
2nd June	ORIENTAL ...	5284	INDIA	7911
9th ,,	PERSIA	7951	.....	.....
16th ,,	PENINSULAR ...	5294	CHINA	7912
23rd ,,	EGYPT	7919	.....	.....
30th ,,	ORIENTAL ...	5284	DONGOLA ...	8026
7th July	CALEDONIA ...	7558	.....	.....
11th ,,	PENINSULAR ...	5294	MONGOLIA ...	10000
21st ,,	ARABIA	7903	.....	.....
28th ,,	ORIENTAL	5284	BRITANNIA...	6525
4th Aug.	HIMALAYA ...	6894	.....	.....
11th ,,	PENINSULAR ...	5294	MOOLTAN ...	10009
18th ,,	PERSIA	7951	.....	.....
25th ,,	ORIENTAL	5284	MARMORA ...	10509

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Passengers for Brindisi transhipp to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

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Bombay, 28th May, 1906.

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NERA	5,876	Schmitt	14th June 1906.
SYDNEY	4,255	Combe	12th July ,,
AUSTRALIEN	6,633	Verron	9th Aug. ,,
VILLE de la CIOTAT ..	6630	Etienne	6th Sep. ,,

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Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail on or about
VILLE de la CIOTAT..	6,630	Etienne	30th June 1906.
YARRA	4,218	Sellier	21st July ,,

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APPO ARTELLI.	A. Radomicle..	5834	9th June 1906.
..TE	D. Mistrorgo..	5052	8th July ,,
FERDINAND..	C. Matcovih ..	6046	29th ,, ,,
N	S. Tomanovich.	6346	21st ,, ,,

† Will call at Karachi, ‡ Will call at Fiume

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.....	R. Colledani	7,000	28th June 1906.

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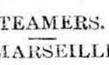

TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure.
WAKASA MARU ...	6264	Wale	.....	9th June
HAKATA MARU ...	5161	Anderson...	12th June	23rd June
KAGOSHIMA MARU	3463	Payne	26th June	7th July
TOSHI MARU	3412	.....	10th July	21st July

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Steamer	Tons	Sailing Date	Time.	Route.—via.
LAMA	2170	Mon. 4 June	5 p.m.	Cutch Mandvie.
LUASA	2178	Frid. 8 June	5 a.m.	(direct.)

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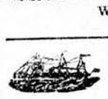

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Steamers.	Captain.	Tonnage.	Date.
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MASSILIA	J Thomson	5091..	23rd ,,
OLYMPIA	C F Osborne R.N.R.	5424...	13th July
CIRCASSIA ...	A Haig	6716 ..	17th August
BRITANNIA..	H G Garrick	3969..	28th ,,
SCINDIA	Shafto Abrey	8106...	22nd Sept.
MASSILIA	J Thomson	5091...	3rd October
OLYMPIA	C. F. Osborne R.N.R.	5424...	23rd October

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	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
21	22 1	49 4	36 14	30 15	64 6	47 8	37 13	21
22	22 9	50 0	37 7	31 7	64 8	47 10	37 15	22
23	23 1	50 12	38 0	31 15	64 9	47 12	38 1	23
24	23 9	51 8	38 10	32 7	64 11	47 14	38 4	24
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
26	24 11	53 2	39 15	33 9	64 15	48 3	38 10	26
27	25 5	54 0	40 10	34 2	65 1	48 6	38 14	27
28	25 15	54 14	41 5	34 12	65 4	48 9	39 2	28
29	26 9	55 13	42 1	35 6	65 7	48 12	39 6	29
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
31	27 15	57 13	43 13	36 11	65 13	49 4	40 0	31
32	28 11	58 14	44 7	37 6	66 0	49 8	40 8	32
33	29 8	59 15	45 4	38 2	66 4	49 13	40 12	33
34	30 6	1 1	46 2	38 15	66 8	50 2	41 3	34
35	31 5	2 4	47 1	39 12	66 11	50 8	41 10	35
36	32 5	3 8	48 0	40 10	67 2	50 14	42 2	36
37	33 5	4 12	49 0	41 9	67 8	51 5	42 11	37
38	34 6	6 1	50 1	42 8	67 14	51 13	43 5	38
39	35 8	7 6	51 3	43 8	68 4	52 5	43 15	39
40	36 11	8 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
41	38 0	10 3	53 8	45 11	69 3	53 8	45 6	41
42	39 6	11 11	54 12	46 14	69 12	54 3	46 4	42
43	40 13	2 4	56 1	48 4	70 6	55 9	47 3	43
44	42 5	3 13	57 6	49 7	71 0	55 14	48 4	44
45	43 14	7 7	58 12	50 13	71 11	56 18	49 6	45

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APPLICATIONS for SHARES in the above should be made before 1 P. M. (Standard Time), on MONDAY, the 4th June, 1906, on which date the list will be CLOSED.

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(INCLUDING INDIAN MIDLAND SECTION).

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SEALED TENDERS will be received by the AGENT at his Office at Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p.m. Standard Time, on WEDNESDAY, the 13th June, 1906, for the supply of :—

(a) 100 tons tons teak roofing boards machine cut 5in. by 3·4in by 18 feet and up.

(b) 25 tons teak lining boards, machine cut, 7in. to 12in. by 1in. by 16 feet and up.

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2. Tenderers to quote a rate per tons of 50 cubic feet, delivered at the Loco. Works, Parel.

3. Tenders should be superscribed with headings as above and a deposit of Rupees five hundred should accompany each Tender without which no Tender will be considered. Only cash, currency notes, or Government promissory notes will be received as deposits, and if the latter they must be endorsed in favour of "The Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company or order."

4. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

G. R. WEBB, General Storekeeper.

General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, Bombay, 31st May, 1906.

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August	7,500
September...	10,000
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November..	10,000
December...	10,000
	55,000

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TRIED MANY THINGS WITHOUT BENEFIT UNTIL I TOOK CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

Mr. F. E. Lewis, 48, Bridge Street Row, Chester writes :—"Just a line in favour of 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' I had eczema for seven months, and tried many things without benefit until I took your remedy. After the eighth bottle I was quite well again. Please accept this letter as a token of gratitude to your wonderful 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.'"—June 13, 1903.

IMPURITIES IN THE BLOOD.—"We have seen hosts of letters from all sorts and conditions of people, in which the writers acknowledge the benefit they have received from Clarke's Blood Mixture, which as a curative agent cannot be too highly estimated, since it cleanses and clears the blood from all impurities, and restores it to its normal condition." This is a good testimonial from the *Family Doctor*, the popular medical weekly, which goes on further to say : "It is certainly the finest blood purifier that science and skill have brought to light, and we can with the utmost confidence recommend it to our subscribers and the public generally."

Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

ASK FOR CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE

and beware of worthless imitations and substitutes

REPAIRS OF Rs. 1-8 within 25 years. I take this opportunity to tell you that Singer's Sewing Machine, which I purchased 23 years ago, has remained only Re. 1-8 for repairs, and is in still good working order of all sorts. J. E. Gardenon, 10, Forbes Street, Bombay.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL.....	£800,000
RESERVE FUND.....	£975,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.....	£800,000

HEAD OFFICE; HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET LONDON.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES

Hamburg	Medan, Deli (Sumatra)	Hongkong
Bombay	Singapore	Foochow
Karachi	Kwala Lumpor	Saigon
Calcutta	Bangkok	Shanghai
Madras	Batavia	Tientsin
Rangoon	Sourabaya	Hankow
Colombo	Manila	Yokohama
Penang	Cebu (Philippines)	Kobe
Shanghai		New York
Upon (Perak)		

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world, buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

GEORGE MILLER, Agent.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...	£1,200,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£600,000
RESERVE FUND.....	£550,000

HEAD OFFICE:

7, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN LONDON, E.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Cawnpore,
Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo,
Amritsar,	Madras,	Mandalay,
Karrachee,	Rangoon	Newera Eliya,
Steamer Point,	Aden,	Kandy,
		Tuticorin,
		Zanzibar,
		Mombassa,
		Nairobi,
		Chittagong.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS, Manager.

BOMBAY.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.,

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....	Yen	24,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	,,	18,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND...	,,	10,300,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUNDS	,,	1,000,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND.....	,,	1,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

London.	Shanghai.	Port Arthur.	Kobe.
Lyons.	Hongkong.	Fukien.	Osaka.
New York.	Tientsin	Sairen.	Tokyo.
San Francisco.	Peking.	Dairen.	Nagasaki.
Honolulu.	Newchwang.	Seoul.	Bombay.

LONDON BANKERS.

The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS, FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA, Manager

Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,000,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 9,500,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE.

SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
CARL MEYER, Esq., Director, National Bank Egypt.)
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsula and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
JOHN WARRACK, Esq.,
A. M. TOWNSEND, } Managers.
C. S. ADDIS Esqr. }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	KOBE.	RANGOON
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SAN FRANCISCO.
CALCUTTA.	MANILA	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

J. A. JEFFREY, Acting Agent.

7 Church Gate Street, Bombay.

Messrs. B. J. KEYMER & Co. beg to offer their services as AGENTS IN ENGLAND. *Established in 1844, they have a thorough knowledge of the Markets, and experience of Eastern requirements.*

The heads of the Firm give personal supervision to all business, and with confidence [illegible] those requiring RELIABLE AGENTS *for purchase of goods, sale of produce, or other business, to entrust the interests to them. Machinery orders are attended to by an expert.*

5, WHITEFRIARS STREET, LONDON. TELEGRAMS: "KEYMER, LONDON."

GOLD & Co. BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND.

Patent Wrought IRON & STEEL HINGES ARE THE CHEAPEST AND BEST IN THE MARKET.

None are genuine except with the "Swan" Trade Mark

Indestructible cast [illegible] and [illegible]

None are genuine except with the "Swan" Trade Mark.

MONGINI BROTHERS

RECEIVE ORDERS FOR

WEDDING CAKES

ARTISTICALLY DECORATED AND DISPATCH THEM SECURELY PACKED IN ANY PART OF INDIA.

WEDDING CAKES

OF ANY MAGNITUDE AT SHORT NOTICE.

MONGINI BROTHERS

25-27-29 Church Gate Street—Bombay.

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

Agents for India—TREACHER AND CO., LTD. BOMBAY, BYCULLA and POONA.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, trembings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other symptoms of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2/9 and 4/6. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, by direction of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Registered Trade Mark "VETARZO." Legal proceedings will be taken against persons pirating.

COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A new medical work on the causes and most scientific and effectual means of self-cure ever discovered for nervous exhaustion, depression of spirits, want of rest and energy, &c., with practical observations on marriage and full directions for removing certain disqualifications that destroy the happiness of wedded life. It also treats on urinary derangements, secondary symptoms, stricture, &c., and no sufferer should fail to avail himself of its contents. Post free six penny stamps (English or Colonial), from THE NEVILL JOHNSON VETARZO REMEDIES Co., 9, Bond Street, Claremont Square, London, W.C., or of Agents for above medicines. Price 10 annas Post Free.

These medicines were formerly advertised and sold under the titles of ZAMZOLIA, The New Brain and Nerve Food, ZAMZOLIA, The Extraordinary Blood Medicine. See Special Notice wrapped round each bottle of these preparations.

F. & C. OSLER.

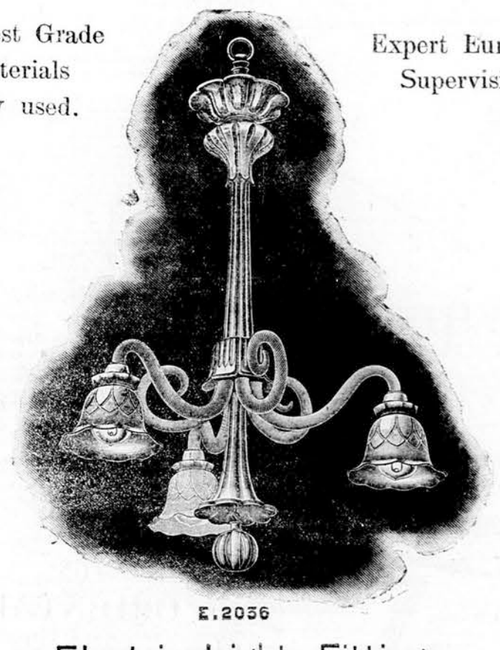
BOMBAY

Electric Light Engineers,

To His Excellency The Late Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

Highest Grade Materials only used.

Expert European Supervision.



E.2036

Electric Light Fittings.

Public Buildings, Private Houses, Banks, Showrooms Offices, &c., Installed throughout with Electric Ligh and Electric Punkhas for connection with the Mains of the Bombay Electric Supply Co.

Electric Pittings of Osler's own Manufacture!

ESTIMATES SUBMITTED ON APPLICATION.

"I found LEMCO of immense service during the journey. It was light of weight, went into small space and possessed relatively great nourishing value."—Dr. SVEN HEDIN, *in Central Asia and Tibet.*

NO KIT IS COMPLETE WITHOUT

LEMCO

The original and only genuine Liebig Company's Extract.

DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA

The Universal Remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Headache, Heartburn, Indigestion, Sour Eructations, Bilious Affections.

The Physician's Cure for Gout, Rheumatic Gout and Gravel.

Safest and most Effective Aperient for Regular Use.

DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA

MAGNESIA

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily or Twice a week.—First Three Insertions Four Annas per line (Rs. 2 per inch); Fourth and onward Two Annas Rs. 1 per inch); Twice or Once a week; First Three Insertions Four Annas per line (Rs. 3 per inch); Fourth and onward Three Annas per line (Rs. 1-8 per inch). Minimum Charges Re. 1.

WANTED

AN ENGINEER and SECRETARY for the Sukkur Municipality Sind, salary Rs. 300 per mensem with Horse Allowance Rs. 25 per mensem, rising by yearly increments of Rs. 25 per mensem to Rs. 400 per mensem (provided satisfaction be given; the yearly increment is not claimable, being subject to sanction by the Board yearly). Applicant must hold a Degree or Diploma in Civil Engineering and must have experience in Water Works, Drainage Road Making etc. Applications with attested copies of testimonials and particulars of where educated and previous employments, stating age and nationality should reach the PRESIDENT Municipality, Sukkur Sind, by the 20th June, 1906. The selected candidate will be required to join by the 4th August, 1906, and to furnish a security for Rs. 5,000.

Municipal Office, Sukkur 17th May, 1906.

WANTED

ONE or two PROSPECTORS to start work at once.

Applicants Europeans, Eurasians or Natives should send details of their experience accompanied by copies of testimonials and should state remuneration received and expected.

Apply to P. BOSWORTH SMITH ESQ., Tank Mine, Oorgaum.

OUR GREAT BARGAINING MONTH JUNE, 1906, Please step into our place BARGAIN AWAY for a suitable article and TAKE IT AWAY at a suitable price. Read below.

OUR MONSTER BARGAINING MONTH JUNE, 1906. Boots and shoes, Leather, etc Trunks,

A FOOTBALL PLAYER

Tells how to 'Keep Going'—

To last long enough to win—that is the great desire and chief necessity of all who engage in strenuous work or pastime, and just how this can be accomplished is explained by Mr. H. Wilson, an ardent football player. At one period Mr. Wilson was so handicapped by ill health that his doctor advised him to give up playing, but fortunately a friend recommended him to try Phosferine, and so beneficial was the Tonic that Mr. Wilson now plays a vigorous game for an hour and a half in the severest weather. Indeed Mr. Wilson says emphatically that Phosferine increased his Staying Power, and so remarkably improved his condition, that he can 'keep going' without the least fatigue. Phosferine starts to reinvigorate and reinforce the entire nerve system from the very first dose and you feel the benefit at once.

Plainly and directly.

Mr. H. Wilson, 25, Wakeman Road, Kensal Rise, W., writes:—"As a footballer for the past 10 years, although not enjoying very good health or energy, I consulted my doctor and he advised me to give up football, but being very fond of the game I felt I could not unless absolutely obliged to. A friend advised me to try Phosferine, and I am now able to turn out in the severest weather and play a solid 90 minutes without feeling the least fatigue, afterwards sitting down to a hearty meal, which I was not able to do until I had commenced taking your valuable Tonic."—February 14, 1906.

The Royal Example.

Phosferine is used by the Royal Families of Europe which in plain language, means that every user of Phosferine knows and feels that the Tonic is commended by the greatest living Physicians.

PHOSFERINE

The Greatest of all Tonics.

A PROVEN REMEDY FOR

Lassitude	Backache	Sleeplessness	Influenza
Neuralgia	Mental Exhaustion	Brain Fag	Indigestion
Rheumatism	Premature Decay	Nervous Debility	Faintness

and all disorders consequent upon a reduced state of the nervous system

The Remedy of Kings

Phosferine has been supplied by Royal Commands

To the Royal Family, H.I.M. the Empress of Russia, H.M. the King of Greece, H.M. the Queen of Roumania, H.I.M. the Dowager Empress of Russia, H.I.M. the Grand Duchess Olga of Russia. And the Principal Royalty and Aristocracy throughout the world.

Proprietors, Ashton & Parsons, 17, Farringdon Road, London, Eng. Price in Great Britain, bottles 1/1½, 2/9 and 4/6. Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c. The 2/9 size contains nearly four times the 1/1½ size.

TEAS,
Fragrant and refreshing.
COFFEES,
Fresh and
Stimulating.
LIPTON, Ltd.
WHISKIES.
Perfection.
PROVISIONS,
always fresh and
good alike.

Pond's Extract

IS "THE OLD FAMILY DOCTOR:"
Once you know its worth you will always keep it handy in case of Burns, Cuts, Bruises, Sprains, Inflammation, Bleeding, &c.
It is a Pain-stopper of the surest kind; for 60 years there has been
"NOTHING LIKE POND'S."
Prove this by trial. DON'T TAKE A SUBSTITUTE. There is no genuine substitute for Pond's Extract, nor anything "just as good."
Of Chemists, Drug Stores, &c., 1/1½, 2/3 & 4/6 per Bottle.

CARLTON WHISKY

Obtainable of all Leading Merchants throughout the World.

HALLERINE.
Price per Bottle As. 12.
The most reliable remedy for the cure of
CHOLERA.
Small dose, small Price,
BUT
Most efficacious for Bowel complaints.

PREPARED ONLY BY
BEYNON & CO.,
55, ESPLANADE ROAD.
BOMBAY.

PRINCE OF WALES HOTEL.
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,
Opposite the Town Hall.
Further extensions and renovations
Spacious Dining and Sitting Room with
ELECTRIC FANS.
Rooms airy and commodious
with Bath-rooms attached to each.
Rates from Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 4-0 per day.
Special arrangements for monthly Boarders and Families making a prolonged stay.
Cuisine a Speciality.
Apply to the MANAGER.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, MAY 31.

The Bombay mails of 19th inst., arrived at Brindisi yesterday.

SECURITIES—			
2½ per cent. Consols	89 15-16	=	— 1-16
2½ do. Notes	98 3-4	=	unchanged
3 1-2 do. Indian Sterling Loan	104 1-2	=	,,
3 1-2 per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	66	=	,,
SILVER—			
Spot in London	31 1-8	=	+ 1-8
4 months' usance	31 3-4	=	+ 1-8
Spot in New York	67 3-8	=	unchanged
EXCHANGES—			
Paris cheques	25-20	=	,,
Berlin ,,	20-3 3-4	=	— 1-4
New York Demand	4.85 1-4	=	unchanged
DISCOUNTS—			
Bank of England	4	per cent	= ,,
3 months' single Bank Bills	3 1-2	do	= ,,
6 ,, ,, ,,	3 1-2	do	= ,,
3 ,, ,, Fine Trade Bills	3 7-8	do	= ,,
6 months' eight Fine Trade Bills	3 7-8	do	= ,,
INTEREST—			
Day to day loans	3 7-8	=	+ 1-8
7 day market loans	3 7-8	=	+ 1-4

Amount paid into the Bank of England about £158,000

Extra Council Bills allotmeate, Bills on Calcutta Rs. 150,000 at 1s. 4 1-32d.
Extra Council Bills allotments Bills on Madras Rs. 10,000 at 1s 4 1-32d
SUGAR—
German granulated 1st marks 10 4 1-2 May sellers steady
COFFEE—
Coffee in New York 7 5-8

In Liverpool—Cotton Market quiet. East Indian quiet, but steady. Manchester steady. Total Sales 10,000. Spot 6'09 — 2. Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 10 5-8. Sold on speculation and for Export 1,000. Imports 9,000. Futures closed easier

June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sep.
5'79	5'78	5'73
—9	—9	—7
Sep.-Oct.	Oct-Nov.	Nov-Dec.
5'65	5'61	5'60
—6	—6	—9
Dec.-Jan	Jan.-Feb.	
5 60	5'60	
—9	—9	

2 Days Receipts at U S Ports 20,000
Do. last year 43,000
Exports to Great Britain 6,000
Do. do. Continent 13,000

IN NEW YORK—

Spot	11-45—25	
Futures, month of July	10-43—56	a
,, Aug. ,, Dec.	10-12—10	

a Declined owing to weak cable and to bear pressure and bulls unloading.

IN NEW ORLEANS—

Spot	11—3-16
Futures, month of July	11'87—24
,, Aug. ,, Dec.	10-56—21
Tone at close	steady.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay for the 24 hours ending 6 p. m. on Thursday, 30th May 1906 :—

Cotton	4,197 bales.
Wheat	6,856 cwts.
Linseed	4,388 do
Rape, Rai and Mustard	4,985 do
Gingelly seed	2,317 do
Poppyseed	4,690 do
Groundnut	433
Castorseed	5,775 do
Rice	900 do
Myrabollams	2,905 do
Cottonseed	7,683 do
Mowrasseed	3
Gram	724 do
Jowar	2
Maize	200

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Gold Bullion	Rs. 12,38,806
Gold Coin	Rs. 15,000

Ex s. s. Pinmuir from London.

BOMBAY, FRIDAY, JUNE 1.

THE Commercial Department issued the forecasts of the Indian wheat and seed crops yesterday. The total estimated outturn of wheat is 8,560,000 tons, of which over 3 1/2 million tons is grown in the Punjab, showing a record for that province. Prices are still considerably above the parity of home values, but this will doubtless be adjusted, and a large export season should take place during the monsoons. The total outturn of rape and mustard seed is given at 9,59,330 tons and that of linseed 353,400 tons.

The weather conditions during the past week have remained normal. The usual thunderstorms and slight showers of rain denoting the change in the seasons are reported from various places. Colombo reports a very high sea and strong S. W. winds, but the rainfall experienced during the week was small. A cyclonic tendency of winds is noted on the Malabar Coast, which may develop into a storm ushering in the rains. In the meanwhile, great distress is privaieat throughout large tracts of country owing to the scarcity of water, and the early arrival of the monsoons is anxiously awaited.

COTTON.

A further fallin prices has been recorded this week while the daily sales advised from Liverpool have been on a smaller scale. It is stated that American holders are forcing sales in Liverpool and that the leading speculators are selling old crop and buying the new. Weather conditions are still reported to be very favourable. The first Official report of acreage planted should be published early next month. From the general trend of the market during the past fortnight the trade is evidently anticipating large returns of acreage, and this, with a continuation of favourable weather, should accelerate the bearish feeling now prevailing.

The following are the daily closing quotations for Spot Middling Americans in Liverpool and New York since our last report :—

	Liverpool.	New York.
May 25th	6·20	11·90
,, 26th	6·22	11·90
,, 28th	6·17	11·90
,, 29th	6·15	11·70
,, 30th	6·09	closed
,, 31st	6·07	11·45

The following are the daily closing quotations, for futures, Liverpool, July August, and New York July.

	Liverpool.	New York.
May 25th	5·99	11·16
,, 26th	6·00	11·13
,, 28th	5·95	11·08
,, 29th	5·88	10·88
,, 30th	5·88	closed
,, 31st	5·79	1·762

We have had a very dull market throughout the week in Bombay and prices have given way some 6 to 7 rupees per candy. Sellers have shown more anxiety to part with their holdings and buyers have shown a corresponding desire to hold off with their purchases. The result has been only a small retail business from day to day. Quotations are more or less nominal. The large stock in Bombay consists chiefly of Berars, Khandeish and other Oomra discriptions, for which the enquiry is very limited, while for good stapled descriptions, and also for Bengals, full market values can be obtained. The bulk of the Broach offered for sale is too low in class to attract the attention of buyers, There is a moderate business passing in high class stapled Dhollera descriptions. For Sawginned Dharwar and Comptas sellers are asking full rates, as supplies up-country are small, and local stocks cannot be replaced.

Pending the arrival of the rainy season, the market will probably continue to drag on as at present. If satisfactory rains are experienced a farther decline in prices should cause a demand to spring up. But if the monsoon is delayed we may see rates stiffen up and holders will be unwilling to part with their stocks.

In new crops prices have declined in sympathy with home advices. A small business is passing daily. At the close we quote.

Khandeish	M.G. F.G. January 15-25	Rs.	197
E. A. K.	M.G. fine do.	Rs.	209
Ingals	H.G. F.G. do.	Rs.	178
,, do.	M.G. fine do.	Rs.	197
Broach	M.G. good March 15-25		237 1-2

LUXURY FOR THE SKIN.

"The Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin" writes Lady Constance Howard, Countess of Westmeath says it gives much satisfaction." The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial Luxury for the toilet, bath and nursery and leaves the skin in a pure, refreshed and healthy condition. Delicately perfumed. In all Chemists, Stores, &c., at 12 As.

RECEIPTS OF COTTON AT BOMBAY.

	Total for week.	Total since 1st Oct. 1905.	Total same time last Season.
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
Khandeish	2177	430434	287399
Central India	2655	123874	119078
Hamed and Nuggur	2072	136769	103223
Berars	2762	485461	333817
Central Provinces	3505	339360	361950
Total Oomras	13171	1520188	1407496
Dhollera	9269	106149	67987
Broach	2861	202381	231586
Compta and Dharwar	4243	67257	65936
Westerns	1028	2091	7815
Bengals N-W Provinces	478	305349	339283
Bengals Rajputana	2065	33384	61898
Sind	70	29762	85819
Persian	35	1087	2269
American	489	14104	49776
Egyptian	91	1456	1226
Other Sorts	nil	2180	5975
Total	33,240	2,370,550	2,294,885

COTTON STATISTICS. Bales.

Receipts for the week	33,240
Receipts from 1st Oct. to 31st May	2,370,550
Shipments for the week to Europe	18,965
To. China, Japan, and Coast Ports	14,425
Total	33,390
Total Shipments from 1st Oct. to 31st May	
Europe	741,336
Japan	344,951
China	18,903
Coast Ports	21,123
Total	1,126,346
Afloat in harbour for Europe	28,715
China, Japan, and Coast Ports	888

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone ..... steady.
Estimated sales ..... 10,000 bales
Imports 2,000

June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.
5'79	5'79	5'73
—	—	—
Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
5'65	5'61	5'61
—	—	+1
Dec-Jan	Jan-Feb.	Feb-Mar.
5'61	5'61	5'62
+1	+1	—

COTTON.—The market closes very dull and prices have further declined, without attracting the attention of buyers.

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited :—

	Fine.	F.-G.	Good	Daly.
Bengal, H. G. (Ry. terms)	183	176	...	Ready.
Bengals M. G. (Ry. terms)	194	184	...	do.
Sind-Punjab (M. G.)	193	183	...	do.
Oomrawuttee (descriptions)	M.-G. 200	194	...	do.
Khandeish (M.-G.)	...	199	192	... do.
Julgaum (M.-G.)	...	200	198	... do.
Khundwa (M.-G.)	...	...	198	... do.
Khangaum, fair staple (M.-G.)				
Karanja do. (M.-G.)	202	195	...	do.
Akola do. (M.-G.)				
Yeotmal (M.-G.)	...	207	200	... do.
Dhamangaum Poolgaum (M.-G.)	205	199	...	do.
Nazpur Kamptee (M.-G.)	...	210	204	... do.
Broach (M.-G.)	...	232	227	... do.
Bhownugar, (M. G.)	...	...	230	220 ... do
Do (H. G.)	...	...	220	210 ... do.
Muttia (M.-G.)	...	...	200	194 ... do.
Dharwar (S.-G.)	...	...	...	255 do.
Westerns	...	...	...	232 do
Compta (M. G.)	...	...	...	209 do

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED.—The market has declined owing to weak advices from home and to the liquidation of May Sattas. We quote at the close—

Ready	Rs. 7-9.
September	Rs. 8-0.

RAPESEED.—Market dull, with no enquiry from exporters after completion of May shipments. We quote—

Brown Cawnpore	Rs. 7-5
Yellow do	nominal.
Yellow Guzerat	Rs. 8-5

POPPYSEED.—Market quiet at Rs. 8/1.

CASTOORSEED.—Quiet at Rs. 37/8.

COTTONSEED—With fairly fair demand at Rs. 19 1/2.

MOWRASEED.—Steady at Rs. 5/7.

GINGELLYSEED.—Unchanged. Nothing doing.

WHEAT.—Nothing doing here at present, as exporters find it cheaper working at Karachi. Local Mills are out of the market as their present requirements are filled up. We quote—

White Delhi	Rs. 4-10.
Club No. 1	Rs. 31.

Week's arrivals of wheat and seeds into Bombay :—

Wheat	79,615 cwts
Linseed	54,307 ,,
Rape, Rai and Mustard	37,310 ,,
Gingellyseed	5,708 ,,
Poppyseed	42,790 ,,
Groundnuts	987 ,,
Castorseed	41,959 ,,
Rice	57,055 ,,
Myrobollams	13,202 ,,
Cottonseed	103,219 ,,
Mowrasseed	300 ,,
Gram	35,330 ,,
Jowar	1,186 ,,
Maize	245 ,,

FREIGHT.

With the completion of May shipments the market is very quiet with very little enquiry from shippers. For Hull, bookings were reported at 11s. 3d. to 11s. 6d. And for Antwerp and Dunkirk seeds at 12s. cotton at 13s. 6d. Speculators quote for June shipment 12s. for seeds and 13s. to 14s. for cotton according to port required.

The week's fixtures include the Str. 'Rt Bachelor' June at 11s. 3d. 1 p. p.
Str. 'Westminster' June at 11s. 3d. 1 p. p.

MONEY.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England since 3rd May.	4	per cent.
Bank of Bombay do. 24th ,,	6	do.
Bank of Bengal do. 24th ,,	6	do.
Bank of Madras do. 26th ,,	6	do.

The following is the Weekly Statement of the Bank of Bombay for the last week as compared with the previous one :—

LIABILITIES.

Public Deposits	Rs.	13,19,987	Increase
Other Deposits	,,	19,32,871	do
Sundries	,,	47,052	do
ASSETS.			
Government Securities	Rs.	2 85,293	Increase
Other Authorized Securities	,,	8,340	Decrease
Credits on Securities	,,	2,00,425	Increase
Loans do.	,,	3,49,793	do
Bills discounted & purchased	,,	17,22,731	Decrease
Balances with other Banks	,,	3,11,171	Increase
Sundries	,,	9,411	do
Cash	,,	37,01,195	do

These figures show a falling off in the Trade Demand of about 32 lakhs.

The Bank of Bengal weekly cash balance is 47 lakhs up and that of the Bank of Madras 1 1/2 lakhs up. There is no change in the Official Bank rates in Calcutta and Bombay, but Madras rate was reduced one per cent., to 6 per cent. per annum, on Tuesday last, bringing it on a level with the other Presidency Banks. The money market is easier and Banks are now taking short fixed deposits for one or two months at 3 1/2 percent per annum.

COUNCIL BILLS.

The total amount of Council Bills sold during the week ending on Tuesday evening was Forty lakhs. At the weekly allotmen on Wednesday, 27-40 lakhs was taken up in bills at even money and 12-70 lakhs in telegraphic transfers at 1s. 4 1/32d. tenderers at these rates receiving 11 per cent. For next week forty lakhs is again advertised for allotment. Extra Council bills to the extent of 1-60 lakhs at 1s. 4 1/32d. are advised.

The mail of the 18th May brings £160,000 silver and £110,000 gold to Bombay, also the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	Rs. 16,51,000
Bombay	,, 10,00,000
Madras	,, 3,99,000
Total	Rs. 3 2,50,000

The mail of the 25th May brings £350,000 silver and £70,000 gold to Bombay, also £163,000 silver and £10,000 gold to Calcutta, and the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	Rs. 24,70,000
Bombay	,, 3,80,000
Madras	,, 6,80,000
Total	Rs. 34,30,000

The mail of the 1st June brings £330,000 silver and £30,000 gold for Bombay, also the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	Rs. 17,30,000
Bombay	,, 8,30,000
Madras	,, 2,90,000
Total	Rs. 29,00,000

EXCHANGE.

The market this week, wher changed, has dropped owing to the meagre supply of export bills. Money is easier and buyers would be glad to get their funds home at present rates as the level is higher than usual at this time of the year. Local export bills are scarce, and as Kachi is hanging fire, it is difficult to see where mercantile bills are to come from in the near future. On the other hand the demand for Bank paper is tiring. There is no forward business of any kind passing just now.

EXCHANGE.—Tone quiet.

Bank T. T.	...	...	1s. 4.
Bank Demand	...	...	1s. 4 1-32d. to 1-4d.
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D.A.			1s 7-32d.
Do. 6 do. do.			1s 3-8d.
French Francs 3 do. do.			70
Marcks 3 do. do.			28 3-4
Hongkong 30 Days Sight			54
Shanghai 30 do.			114
Japan 30 do.			50 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

The monthly settlement passed off quietly yesterday at about 98-13 to 98/4 for cash paper. The rate for forward delivery was the same to 1 anna higher. The market is steady and has advanced owing to small available stock and investors find difficulty in getting ready paper :—

3 1-2 per cent. cash	98-14
1st settlement 29th June	98-14

	Repayable.	Rates.	
4 per cent Bombay Port Trust	19	104	4
4 per cent ,, ,,	10	104	4
4 per cent ,, ,,	10	104	8
4 per cent Bombay Municipal	19	104	0
5 per cent ,, ,,	19	104	0
5 per cent ,, ,,	19	120	0
5 per cent ,, ,,	Sanitat	115	0
4 per cent Bo. Imp. Trust	19	104	0
4 per cent ,, ,,	19	104	8

BULLION.

The silver market has declined owing to weakness in London, and touched Rs. 78-9 for the settlement, but there is a better feeling at the close.

	Rs.	a.	p.
English Bar Gold	24	1	6
Australian Bar Gold	24	0	6
Bombay do.	24	0	0
English Shield Sovereigns	15	3	0
Do Dragons	15	0	0
Silver ex-duty Ready	79	4	0
Do. 1st settlement	79	5	0
Do 2nd do	79	6	0

PIECE-GOODS.

The market is very quiet with no enquiry from up country. Prices for W. Mills and fancies have advanced 1 anna where any specific mark is in small supply. There is a small retail business being done, but goods are not moving in bulk.

LOCAL YARNS.

The following are the latest telegrams received from China :—

	Unsold.	Unclosed.	Weekly Sales.
Shanghai	90,000	25,000	1,100
Hongkong	84,000	49,000	1000
	174,000	74,000	2,100

248,000 Bales.

The local market is quiet but steady.

METALS.

COPPER YELLOW METAL.—Market steady with a small ready demand locally but nothing doing in forward.

IRON AND STEEL.—Market advancing both here and at home. Business is reported in Bar Iron and G. C. sheets.

SPELTER.—Very quiet and local prices have declined.

QUICKSILVER } Quiet but steady.
PIG-LEAD }

COALS.

The market is quiet. Resales of Jardine's Navigation are reported at Rs. 12-12. Partial fires have occurred in several steamers, and some small lots of coal damaged by fire and water have been sold at about Rs. 7 alongside.

SHARES.

The market is quiet. Bank of Bombay shares are steady at Rs. 1,470. In Mill Companies Bombay Cotton are quiet at Rs. 925. Central Indias at Rs. 2,015. Chinas have ruled at and about Rs. 1,100. Connaughts have changed hands at Rs. 550. Colaba Land and Mill shares have declined to Rs. 950, Coorla to Rs. 745, Carrimbhais to Rs. 1,180. Davids have ruled at and about Rs 455. Empress have change hands at and about Rs 505. Prampi Petits are weak at Rs 1,240. Hindustan at Rs. 690. Howard and Bullough are unchanged at Rs. 600. Imperials are quiet at Rs 300. Jamsheds have declined to Rs 180. Khatau Maksanji are quiet at Rs 665 X.D. Manekji Petits have ruled at and about Rs 3,400, Morarjis are unchanged at Rs. 2,650. Queen are weak at Rs. 800. Standards have declined to Rs. 1,160. Swadeshis have declined to Rs. 1,530. Kohinoors are quiet at Rs. 655, Luxmi Cotton at Rs. 1,180, Crescents at Rs. 135 ; Phœnix at Rs. 110. Centuries at Rs. 2,160. In Miscellaneous Companies, Alcocks have changed hands at Rs. 310. Port Cannings are quiet at Rs. 435. Bombay Telephones have changed hands at Rs. 31 1/4. In Press Shares Mofussils are unchanged at Rs. 565. New Berars at Rs. 525, Indian Cotton at 137 1/2. In Railway Companies Ahmedabad-Prantej have changed hands at Rs. 525, Ahmedabad-Dholka at Rs. 101. Tapti-Valley are quiet at Rs. 470. The rest are unchanged at previous quotations.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MAY 31.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed. ..... quiet
Straits ..... quiet but steady
The Manchester Market has been ..... steady

2 1/2 per cent Consols	89 15-16
3 per cent Rentes	98 3-4
3 1 2 per sent Sterling Loan	104 1-2
3 1/2 per cent Rupee Papers	65
Bar Silver	31 1-8

The sum of about £150,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

SUICIDES OF PARSEES.

Mr. P. BYRNE, Coroner for Bombay, held an inquest yesterday at the G.T. Hospital, touching the death of Bhaksaji Cursanjee Gaswalla, a Parsee, aged 25, and living with his widowed mother at Gaga Street. It appeared that the deceased worked as a clerk, under one Jorabai, a meat-seller at Mody Khana. Jorabai had called upon the deceased to know her accounts, and he disputed them, and threatened him with prosecution if he failed to satisfy her in the accounts. The deceased then disappeared. On Thursday Policeman No. 874-A doing duty at Marine Lines, found the deceased lying unconscious on the Maidan, and he was taken to the G. T. Hospital, where it was ascertained he had taken opium. He grew worse in the hospital and died. A unanimous verdict of suicide by opium poisoning was returned.—At the same place the Coroner held an inquest concerning the death of Munchershaw Rustomji Darookhanavalla, a Parsee youth of seventeen years of age, and living with his widowed mother at Kareiwady. It appeared that the deceased worked as a candidate in the carding department of a mill. Now and again he was chid by his mother for his extravagance, obstinacy and want of attention to his work. Four or five days ago, he was again reprimanded and he grew sullen over it. On Thursday he left home early in the morning as usual for work and returned home in the afternoon, it being a half-holiday. Before he returned home he bought one tola of opium from a shop at Cheera Bazaar, saying he wanted it for medicinal purposes. Consuming the opium he went quietly to his bed. He then began groaning aloud and a medical man was sent for, who advised the removal of the deceased to an Hospital. The deceased was taken to the G. T. Hospital, where he died an hour after his admission. The unanimous verdict, that the deceased committed suicide by opium poisoning, was returned.

KIDNEYS INJURED BY AN ACCIDENT.

Mr. W. J Moore, II, Pakefield-street Pakefield, Lowestoft, England, is well-known and respected, Although only 25 years of age he has been connected with religious work for many years, and on most Sundays during the past 6 1-2 years he has ably occupied some village pulpit.

Some months back, Mr. Moore wrote us a grateful letter, telling of the good Doan's Backache Kidney Pills had done him, and inviting us to send our representative to get full particulars. This we have now done, and our readers will see that the case teems with interest :—

"It was when the electric tramway was being laid in Lowestoft," Mr, Moore began, "and I was at the warf getting a load of cement, when suddenly and without warning, several tons of cement slipped, and before I knew what had happened a bag struck me a glancing blow on the back. It was the worst pain I've ever known, just as though my back was broken in two. They took me to the hospital, where for 27 weeks I lay hovering between life and death, The doctor said my kidneys were bruised and at length he gave up my case as hopeless, and I was taken home.

"Not one of my friends thought I could live. The pains I suffered in my back and hips were just as though you took out your pocket-knife and kept sticking the blade into me. I used to get dizzy and exhausted with the pains, and I suffered agonies from rheumatism, as well as gravel and urinary trouble. I plastered my back until it was green, but no relief could I get, and at last I became so weak with the constant suffering that I couldn't keep down a morsel of food. A watery swelling came about my eyes, and for a fortnight I couldn't see.

"I told you in my letter," Mr Moore went on" how Doan's Backache Kidney Pills did me good from the start, and now they have thank Providence, cured me, and I'm glad to have the opportunity of endorsing my letter with my own lips. Doan's Pills have made me my old self again, and I'm as well to-day as ever I was ; there's no pain or urinary trouble at all. I'm so well, in fact that for some time I've been regularly following my new occupations as Insurance Agent, and" the grateful man went on. "I cycle over 100 miles every week, and generally walk from 10 to 12 miles on a Sunday in connection with my preaching, That will show you what a sound and lasting cure mine is!

"I have recommended Doan's Pills to several people," Mr. Moore concluded, "but my cure is the best recommendation that could be for everyone round here knows how I suffered, and how splendidly Doan's Backache Kidney Pills have cured me."

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are Rs. 2 a box, or 6 boxes for Rs. 10, Of all chemists and druggists, or direct from the proprietors. the Foster McClellan Co. 8 Wells Street, Oxford Street, London England, post free on receipt of price.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notices which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, is Rs 2 for six lines or less and 3 as. for every additional lines. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

CHANCELLOR—May 13, at Pain's Hill Cottage, Cobham, Surrey, wife of Capt J R Chancellor, R E of a daughter.
DOWDALL—May 12, at 28 Alexandra Drive, Liverpool, Hon Mrs Chaloner Dowdall of a daughter.
GRIFFEN—May 14, at Melrose, manor Road, Worthing, wife of Capt R C Griffen, Royal Sussex Regt of a son.
HAY—April 27, at Alma House Paget Road, Plumstead, wife of G Le mox Hay Royal Garrison Art of a son.
HAMPSHIRE—May 13, at Pine Cottage Farnboro Park Hants to Lieut and Mrs C B Hampshire R N of a daughter.
LAWDER—May 12, at Church Brampton, Northampton the wife of Charles Lawder of a son.
MCPHERSON—May 9, at Roslyn Woodbury Park Road Tunbridge Wells wife of Hugh McPherson Indian Civil Service Bengal of a son.
SNOWDON—May 2, at 37 Kent Road, Southsea, wife of Lieut CRJ Snowdon R N his Majesty's ship Hindustan of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

ANSON—ARMITSTEAD—May 15, at St George's Hanover Square Major Genl Sir Archibald E H Anson K C M G Isabelle Jane Armitstead daughter of the late Rob Armitstead.
BATHER—Burne—May 10, at the Priory Church, Christchurch Hants Lieut Rowland Henry Bather R N to Evelyne daughter of Major Gen Sir Owen Tudor Burne
DASHWOOD-TANDY—WELLESLEY—May 9, at the Parish Church Longford Salop Reginald Dashwood-Tandy 30th Lancashire Fusiliers son of the late Commander Dashwood-Tandy R N to Valerie Olivia daughter of the late Arthur G Wellesley
O'CONNOR—OLLARD—May 10, at St Mary Abbot's Kensington Lieut T R G O'Connor R N son of T O'Connor R N to Gladys daughter of A R Ollard
RUXTON—RAPPIN—May 14, at Singleton Parish Church, Upton FitzHerbert Ruxton, captain, the Worcestershire Regt, and of the Political Service, Northern Nigeria, to Genovieve Amelie Rappin
WADIA—POWELL—May 10, at Chapel Royal, Savoy, London, Ness, son of the late Hon Nowrosjee N Wadia, C I E. of Bella Vista, Cumballa Hill, Bombay, to Evelyne Clara daughter of William Powell, Esq, late of Allerton, Liverpool.

DEATHS.

BAIRD—May 5, at Bangkok, Maxwell Edmund Frederick, Royal Siamse Forest Service, son of the late Capt T C Baird, Dorset Regt.
BEATY-POWNALL—May 8, at Soberton, Droxford Hants Charles Earnest Beaty-Pownall late Durham Light Inf 68th aged 68
COXON—May 6, 155 Sloane Street London Louisa Diana Coke wife of Lieut-Col George Stackpole Coxon
DOYLE—May 8, at 35 Sussex Gardens W the Rev Bentinck John Francis Doyle son of the late Capt Sir Bentinck Cavendish Doyle R N and formerly rector of Chipping Warden Northants aged 75
MASSY—May 14, at Bath George Massy lieutenant-colonel Indian Medical Service (retired) son of the late Godfrey Massy
SULLIVAN—May 13 at 14 Seymour Street W Admiral Sir Francis William Sullivan Bart K C B, C M G
WILLIAMSON—May 11, at Roylands Lancaster the Hon Maud Williamson daughter of the Lord Ashton aged 30

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

MACNAIR—May 27, at Kodaikanal, to Mr and Mrs Jame Macnair, London Mission, Jammalamudugu of a daughter

DEATHS.

AULD—May 27, at the Howrah Presidency Hospital, James Keillor Auld, Spinning Overseer, South Barnagore Jute Mills, aged 39 years.
DELANAUNTY—May 29, at St Thomas' Mount, John Delanaunty, Retired Sergeant of the Royal Artillery, aged 73 years.

"Unless we have proteid we die.—Gamgee"

KEMP'S
Protumen.
REGD. PURE MILK PROTEID.
PROCESS PATENTED.

Is certified by the "Lancet" to contain 93 per cent. Proteid. From the Purest fresh English Milk. It is the most nourishing substance known, is free from starch or sugar, and is easily digested producing great sustaining power. It contains more Nitrogen than any other food stuff known

THE LONDON "LANCET" says "Protumen must possess extremely high food value. It readily peptonises and is therefore easily digestible. It is the flesh forming constituent of a natural food, a very powerful and concentrated form of nourishment.'

	Rs.	a.	
PROTUMEN ½ lb. packet	0	12	each.
PROTUMEN ¼ ,, ,,	1	4	,,
PROTUMEN 1 ,, ,,	2	6	,,
PROTUMEN Corn floor	0	12	,,
PROTUMEN Arrowroo	0	14	,,
PROTUMEN do.	1	8	,,
PROTUMEN Chocolate Cakes	0	8	,,

Kemp & Co. Ltd.

MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS.
7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

Sing a Song of Sixpence
A Pocketful we mean
Earned In Stitching Garments
On SINGER'S SEWING MACHINE.

The maid who in the garden
Was hanging out the Clothes
Exclaimed: What lovely hems and frills
These garments do disclose.

The Queen and the millions
From high born to the low
Praise SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES
So splendidly they sew.

But buyers must be cautious
As counterfeits are made
And offered as the genuine
By tricksters in the Trade.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 22m. Sun sets, 6h 33m. High water, 6-55m., 7-4a. ; Low water, 12m, 0-52a.
Sindh and Punjab Cotton Press Company Annual Meeting.
New Great Eastern T. and W.

WE ... ...

WANT ... ...

YOU ... ...

TO be more comfortable this hot weather. You can avoid that sticky feeling, that unpleasant perspiration and that danger from chills.

BY WEARING PURE WOOL MATERIALS.

Give our materials a trial this summer and you will be surprised how less unbearable the hot weather will seem.

We are now making light-weight PURE WOOL Flannels, Serges, Worsted Coatings, etc. and samples will gladly be forwarded on application to :—

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GUARANTEED CARRIAGE RUBBER TYRES
COUPE'S STEEL WHEELS.
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Inner Tubes & Outer Covers of all Sizes.
RUBBER MATTING, ACCUMULATORS
HORNS, &c., &c., &c.,
BICYCLE ACCESSORIES,
Tyres, Tubes, Etc., of Best DUNLOP make.
OUR GOODS CHALLENGE COMPETITION AND ARE GUARANTEED TO BE WITHOUT BLEMISH.

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Messrs. FRENCHMAN & Co.
64 CIVIL LINES.

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POONA MAHABLESHWAR MOTOR SERVICE.

VISITORS should kindly note that we are not running large cars to seat 9 persons and for all classes of people to sit in, but Luxurious, Small 3 Passenger Cars. Also we do not induce you to book seats at low and absurd rates and charge you Re. 1 for each 10 lbs luggage, nor do we increase our rates in June for the Down journey.

We do not wish you to spend Rs. 3 for your Breakfast on the road. We take you for Breakfast at 11-0 O'clock.

So our rates are equal to such slow motor Services.

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264, Main Street Poona.

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YOU WANT PERFECTION IN THE PIANO YOU BUY
and you get it in the beautiful instruments of
GEBRÜDER KNAKE.
These Pianos are perfect in all details, they are very reasonable in price and being absolutely reliable, they always give their owners the utmost satisfaction.

SOLE AGENTS
S. Rose & Co.
FORT, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

MARTELL'S BRANDY.

NOTICE is hereby given that Messrs. MARTELL & Co., the well-known brandy distillers and shippers of Cognac, France, are the only firm of Brandy manufacturers whose products are entitled to be described as

MARTELL'S BRANDY.

Their Brandy is shipped under their well-known Blue and Silver Labels and trade marks bearing the name and style

J. & F. MARTELL,

and none other is genuine.

Messrs. MARTELL & Co. have NO CONNECTION with any other firm whatever, and no other person or firm is entitled to describe his or their Brandy or any other Brandy as "Martell's Brandy" or to use in connection therewith Messrs. Martell's well-known label or any imitation thereof.

Notice is hereby given that immediate proceedings will be taken against any person or persons found importing, selling, or distilling in Bombay or elsewhere in India, under the name of Martell's Brandy" or under any label in colourable imitation of Messrs. Martell & Co.'s well-known label, or under any trading name or style in imitation of the trading name or style of Messrs. Martell & Co., any brandy which is not of Messrs. Martell & Co.'s own manufacture and bottling.

MARTELL'S BRANDY.

FEVER DROPS. As 4
(PROF. GAJJAR'S FORMULA.)
The BEST and CHEAPEST
Remedy for all FEVERS.

BLOOD PURIFYING SOLUTION, Re. 1
(PROF. GAJJAR'S FORMULA)
For poor or IMPURE BLOOD.
Strongly recommended for
SYPHILITIC TROUBLES,

SHARMA'S INKS.
Equal to the best Imported INKS, but CHEAPER,
For Prices Samples Apply to
The SUPERINTENDENT,
T. C. LABORATORY, Girgaum, BOMBAY.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co.,
BANKERS MERCHANTS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS.
TRAFALGAR BUILDINGS.
NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE
CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W. C.
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS PULLICATE LONDON.
A. B. C. CODE USED.
CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE received and disposed.
INDENTS executed with care and promptitude,
PASSAGES booked by a line of Steamers.
ALL AGENCY BUSINESS undertaken.
The representatives of WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., on RECEIPT of INTIMATION, Board Steamers from the East on their arrival at Plymouth, Gravesend, or at the Docks, to take instruction at clearing and Forwarding Baggage, etc.

EUROPEAN AGENCY.

INDENTS promptly executed at lowest cash prices for all kinds of British and Continental goods including :—
Boots, Shoes and Leather,
Chemicals and Druggists' Sundries,
China, Earthenware and Glassware.
Drapery, Millinery and Piece Goods,
Fancy Goods, Perfumery and Stationery,
Hardware and Machinery,
Photographic and Optical Goods,
Provisions and Oilmen's Stores
and, etc.
Commission 2½ to 5%.
Trade Discounts allowed.
Original Invoices supplied.
Special Quotations on Demand.
Sample Cases from £10 upwards.
Consignments of Produce Sold on Account.

WILLIAM WILSON AND SONS,
(Established 1814)
St. Abchurch Lane, London, E.C.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steamer Shiva, 2490 tons, Captain J Cann, arrived in harbour yesterday from Barry 3th May with a cargo of coal

The steamer Marston, 2623 tons, Captain R J Workman sailed yesterday for Genoa and Hull with a general cargo.

The B and P S N Co's steamer Rahmani, 1572 tons, Captain J H Sherriff, will sail to-day for Calcutta, with a general cargo.

The City Line steamer City of Calcutta 4787 tons, Captain W Miller, will sail to-day for Liverpool via Karachi with a general cargo.

The steamer Hindoo, 3156 tons, Captain G H Jones, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hull, 4th May with a general cargo.

The steamer Langbank, 2965 tons, Captain W J Route, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta 19th May with a cargo of coal.

The B I S N Co's steamer Lhasa, 935 tons, Captain W H Rothwell, sailed yesterday for Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

The steamer Kirkee, 2265 tons, Captain W J Dermody, sailed yesterday for Hull, with a general cargo and Mr and Mrs Holms and 3 deck passengers.

The Asiatic S N Co's steamer Nizam, 2011 tons, Captain T W Corkhill, sailed yesterday for Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo.

The City Line steamer City of Lucknow 2370 tons, Captain R S Mills, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cardiff 22nd April via Manchester and Liverpool with a general cargo.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

H I M S Hardinge ..Comdr J H D S Jam ..... H I Marine
R I M S Investigator ..Comdr C H Fleming ..... Survey Ss
Three Torpedo Boats ..... Royal Navy

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR—June 1.

Henzada ..... 1310 Ross ..... P Gulf M M & Co
Divanha ..... 4753 Hide ..... China Ing P & N Co
Hoseinee ..... 193 Robertson ..... P Gulf S & P S N Co
Putia ..... 929 Wilkson ..... Zanzibar & M & Co
Mazagon ..... 3240 Hill ..... P & O S N Co
Immuna ..... 2701 Pinkerton ..... K N & Co
Ki Satchelor ..... 1111 Finnis ..... P & O
Querimba ..... 495 Smith ..... M M & Co
Madura ..... 1307 MacLeish ..... M M & Co
Agapanthus ..... 2866 Damis ..... Antwerp 2-6 W & A G & Co
Strathsara ..... 2841 Duncan ..... W & A Co
Hooghly ..... 3460 Roberts ..... K N Nixon & Co
Franklyn ..... 3161 Browne ..... W & A Graham & Co
Dalm tea ..... 2100 Hamilton ..... W & A Graham & Co
Yatala ..... 2164 Saunder ..... M & Co
Naira ..... 2 41 Nallo ..... W & A Graham & Co
Warora ..... 2265 Lodrant ..... M M & Co
Neldenfels ..... 3117 Hatzag ..... Hamb 2-6 Simon & Co
Secunder ..... 1073 Main ..... Mauritius 15-6 ... H S S dicks
Alaviaa ..... 2974 Dozier ..... E Ajabay
Mal as Maru ..... 3551 Wa 9 ..... N Y K & Co
Ahmadi ..... 40 ..... B & P S N Co
Gerd ..... 15 ... dvarse ..... F F ... mbell & Co
Negotia ..... 1 ... Ellis ..... E ... bson & Co
M Celestial ..... 935 Llewellin ..... 2-6 Aden P & Co
Peninsular ..... 900 Palmer ..... Aden 30-6 P & O Co
Shiva ..... 2490 Cann ..... Barry 3-5 Simon & Co
City of Lucknow ..... 2370 Miller ..... R Nixon & Co
Langbank ..... 2965 Route ..... W & A Graham & Co
Hindoo ..... 3155 Jones ..... Hull & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shd. Vessel. For. Cap. Destination. Dat Agents.
B Kt Templar ..... 491 Bellott. Havre.. 7-6 R Nixon & Co
B Prome ..... 22 9 Fiel ... Hamburg 1-6 R Nixon & Co
D&E Merton Hall ..... 2775 Prowse ..... New Port ... 5-
R Nixon & Co
F Horsley ..... 2410 Northfels ... Antwerp evenmouth 5-6
W & Graham & Co
G Mohamadi ..... 1252 Storey R S Perim 6-6 B & P S N Co
H Monsoore ..... 1753 Hamad ... Jeddah 1-6 B & P S N Co
I Kaiser ..... 1715 Mohr ... Z'bar 1-6 ... Brandes
Q Clan Macaulay ..... 1715 ... nderson ... Dunkirk... 7 6 P M & Co

P D & W

Curland ..... 760 Abrahim ..... M'Gos ..... 2-6 Shipi & Co
Mahamadi ..... 547 Hossein ..... K'chi 2-6 Shipi & Co

M D D P D

Bulimba ..... 810 Bamber ... Gulf ... 11-6 M M & Co

H W P D

Kaneri ..... 352 Mohamed Benga ..... 2-6 Bpd & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Bengal ..... 770 Dunkley ... Calcutta ..1-6 E Tapsby & Co
2 Sofala ..... 2933 ... Liverpool ... 8-6 Groom & Co
6 Has Isea ..... 2410 Parrett ... Glasgow ... 5-6 Graham & Co
8 Gulf Prince ..... 93 Hannay ... K sh 5-6 ... Gulf & Co
7 F Arnold ..... 9 51 Robinson ... Karachi 2-6 A S N & Co
5 Imperial ..... 1541 Moore ... Hong ..... 6 A G B & Co
Royal Pekin ..... 1621 Collins ... Shanghai ..... & O C
12 Persia ..... 4199 Haughton ..... London 9-6 P & O Co
14 Lama ..... 935 Cuthbert ... K'coi 4-6 M Mackay & Co

ARRIVALS.

June.	Vessel.	Commander	From
1	Peninsular's	Palmer	Aden, May 27
	Shiera s	Dann	Barry, May 5
	Hindoo s	Jones	Hull, May 4
	L n, bank's	oute	Calcutta, May 19
	City of Lucknow ...	Miller	Cardiff, Apr 23

DEPARTURES.

June.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
1	Glenlee s	Norrie	Calcutta
	Hyera s	Kershaw	Bangkok, &c
	Niasm s	Corachlis	Glen tha, &c
	Lhasa s	... th ell	Karachi
	Imperi tor's	Moses	Fiesto, &c
	Kirkee s	Dermody ...	Hull
	Manaton s	Work	Hull, &c

The following vessels obtained there particlearances yesterday :—
Steamer City of Calcutta, Miller, for Liverpool, via Karachi
" Rahmani, Sheriff, for Calcutta
The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Steamer Mozaffarnagar, for Jedah, &c
" Neldenfels, for Hamburg, &c

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

	Vessels.	Names.	From
May 29	Wallace s fala	W Smith	Karachi
	Farikha	W W Allen	Karachi
	Firoozi	J Mackin	Bombay
	Megoa	H T Hill	Mozambique
	Maida	J B ... ndonald	Rangoon

DEPARTURES.

30	Pentakota	R E Robinson	Rangoon
	Pasha	H Elliott	Bombay
	Kilbride	A J Gibson	Penang and Singapore

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Clan Line st amer Clan Leslie, arrived at London on the morning of the 31st May.

The P and O steamer Somali, arrived at Plymouth on the evening of the 30th May.

The N Y K steamer Tosa Maru, left Singapore for Hongkong on the 31st May.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Austri, left Trieste for Bombay on the 30th ultimo and is due here on the 16th inst.

The same Co's steamer Franz Ferdinand, from Trieste, arrived at Karachi on the afternoon of the 31st ultimo.

The same Co's steamer Sidonia, from Trieste, arrived at Colombo on the 30th ultimo.

The same Co's steamer Trieste, from Japan, left Hongkong for Bombay on the 31st ultimo.

DIVINE SERVICE.

WHIT SUNDAY, JUNE 3rd 1906.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

7 a.m.—Holy Communion
8 a.m.—Matins
8.30 a.m.—Holy Communion—Choral—Woodward in E Flat
11 a.m.—155, 134 and 315
6-0 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon
Canticles—Charles
Hymns—92, 207 and 154
Collection for—Cath dral High School.

Daily—Matins at 8 15 a.m. and Evensong at 5-30 p.m
Daily—Holy Communion at 7-45 a.m.

CHRIST CHURCH BYCULLA.

8 a.m—Matins
8-30 a.m—Holy Communion—(Choral)
6 30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon

WESLEYAN CHURCH COLABA CAUSEWAY.

8-30 a.m—Parade Service Preacher—Rev C Ryder Smith B.A.
6-30 p.m—Evening Service Preacher—Dr G R Mastrat
8 p.m—Sunday School
9 to 10 p.m—Social Hour

WESLEYAN CHURCH, VICTORIA GARDENS.

10 a.m—Preacher—Mr Denham Cutler
6-30 p.m—Preacher—Rev C Ryder Smith B.A.
6 p.m.—Sunday School

BOMBAY BAPTIST CHURCH—Pallasis Road (Opposite Byculla Club).

9-30 a.m. and 6-30 p.m.—Sunday Services—Preacher Rev John O'Brien.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, PAREL.

8-30 a.m—Holy Communion—Choral
Hymns—207, 153 and 558
9-30 p.m—Sunday School and Bible Class for Young men
6-30 p.m—Evensong and Sermon
Hymns—154, 207, 195, 215 and 332

MISSION CHURCH GIRGAUM.

11 a.m—Morning Prayer, Holy Communion and Sermon
6-30 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon
Collections for Church expenses and Poor

THE UNITED FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.
(Wandby Road.)

11 a.m—United Service—(St. Andrew's Church)
6-30 p.m—Evening Service—Preacher Rev N Macnicol

ST. NICHOLAS SEAMEN'S CHURCH.
(Prince's Dock.)

6-30 p.m—Evensong and Sermon
The Service will be held in the Institute as the Church is undergoing repairs.

ST. PETER'S MAZAGON.
Services in the Boy's School room

6-30 a.m—Holy Eucharist
7-30 a.m.—Matins
8 a.m—Holy Eucharist with Hymns
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon
Alms for the Panch Howds Mission.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH,
(Church of Scotland.)

11 a.m—Morning Service
6-30 p.m—Evening Service
Psalm—145
Hymn—197
Hymn—221
Hymn—299

From the 19th to the 25th instant, 2 Europeans, 10 East Indians, 15 Native Christians, 314 Hindus, and 45 Mahomedans died within the limits of Madras, making a total of 386. The deaths are was 39·4 per mille the mean for the ten previous years being 36·0. The deaths are thus classified :—Small-pox 4, fevers 94, bowel-complaints 73, and other causes 215.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, it will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

LONDON IN BOMBAY.
LONDON IN BOMBAY.
LONDON IN BOMBAY.

BUCHANAN'S
"BLACK AND WHITE"
SCOTCH WHISKY.

Obtainable from :—SPENCER & Co ; THE ARMY AND NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, Ld. PHILLIPS & Co., Ld. ; KEMP & Co., Ld.
and
ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

COX & Co.
BANKERS AND AGENTS.
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge, and interest allowed thereon. Terms may be ascertained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES issued.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made, and advices registered with London Office free of charge.
PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured to all parts of the world free of charge of commission.
PASSENGERS met on arrival and
BAGGAGE received for ship-moor and clearance.
INSURANCES of every description effected.
List of representatives and correspondents and all information in connection with London business furnished on application.

HEAD OFFICE :
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON.

The Bombay Gazette.

SATURDAY, JUNE 2, 1906.

THE OUTRAGE IN SPAIN.

No more dastardly outrage than that which is reported from Madrid was ever perpetrated by anarchism since the beginning of time. The effect fortunately will be such as to destroy the prospects of the Socialist, Democratic and Republican parties in Europe for who, laying claim to be accounted a civilised human being, can sympathise with the assassin who threw the bomb, disguised as a bouquet, at the royal carriage—leaving the church for the palace on Thursday morning and carrying the newly wedded King and Queen to their palace? No more atrocious or horrible outrage can be conceived. Doubtless the emissary of anarchism had counted on hitting and killing some of the foreign dignitaries as well as his own sovereign and would have demanded the laudation of his kidney on having ridded the world of a big bag of those whom they regard as the chief enemies of the poor. That innocent men and women, mere spectators at the pageant, should fall instead of the royal personages aimed at, would move the assassin to no compassion, his only regret would be that the victims were of such lowly condition and not of royal blood. The panic that has been created in Madrid can be well imagined. The festivities in connection with the royal marriage had only just begun and all Spain was holiday-making. It almost seemed as if a new era of happiness had opened for Spain when the couple on whom centred the week's rejoicings were brought face to face with death by the ruthless hand of an irresponsible villain who imagines himself entrusted with a mission.

It was just a day short of a year ago that the last attempt was made on the King of Spain. It will be remembered that on June 1st last year his Majesty was leaving the Elysee with President Loubet when a bomb was thrown at the state carriage—the result being practically similar to that of Thursday night's outrage. In that case the bomb was not thrown from a height but apparently bowled under the carriage. The outrage was planned by Spanish anarchists, several of whom were arrested. Whilst in the hands of the police, one of the prisoners, named Valina made a confession, in which he admitted that he had been in Paris for a month studying the route to be taken by the "cortege" so as to choose the best spot for action. The cases for the bombs it further transpired had been sent from Barcelona. They were in two parcels, one containing a single bomb, while the second contained the rest. They were loaded in Paris. Minute precaution had been taken with regard to the forwarding of the parcels. They knew that it was customary at the time of Royal visit to arrest the active Anarchists. In order to avoid all risk of being discovered the contents of the parcels were distributed after their arrival among safe friends, whom, however, Valina refused to name. Soon afterwards they took the bombs and buried them in the wood of Viroflay, close to Paris. He said that they were probably there still, and suggested that he should go with the police officials and find them. Being shown a photograph of one of the bombs which did not explode, Valina admitted that it was one of those which had been in his possession. The principal culprit however was said to be a Spaniard named Ferras, who was 25 years old. His photograph was sent in all directions, and active search made for him, but without avail and it may be that the man was implicated in the outrage of Thursday afternoon. It is remarkable that coolness the young King displayed after the former most trying ordeal. Referring to the attempt King Alfonso said, with a smile, "I have received my baptism of fire without having been to war." That he was more concerned by the second incident is but naturally. It would have been a callous part that could have kept back the tears that his wedding day should have been marred by such a dastardly destruction of life.

Numerous outreaks of anarchism have occurred within he past few years since the notorious Ravachl preached "reform by revolution." The incidents connected with the throwing of bomb in the French Chamber of Deputies i 1893 are still fresh in the memory. Vaillat was the culprit and it is quoted as illustrating the spirit of the class that when the judge reproached him for endangering the lives of innocent men, his reply was : "here can be no innocent bourgeois." In 194 there were anarchist outrages in both Pars and Barcelona. President Carnot was assainated at Lyons the same year and in 189 the Empres's Elizabeth of Austria fell to the assassin's dagger. More recently Sipio attempt on the King, then Prince of Wales, at Brussels was made King Humbert fell in 1900 and Continental anarchists for some time had an uneasy time of it, while from the assassination of President McKinley in 1901, there has been a lull but for the endemic Russian anarchist demonstrations until the two attempts against the unfortunate King of Spain. Anarchism as it explains itself, aims at the destruction of the existing class rule by all means—energetic, relentless, revolutionary and international action ; the establishment of a free society, based upon co-operative organisation of production ; free exchange of equivalent products by and between the productive organisations, without commerce and profit-mongery, organisation of education on a secular, scientific and equal basis for both sexes ; equal rights for all without distinction of sex or race and the regulation of all public affairs by free contracts between the autonomous independent councils and associations resting upon a federalistic basis. But it does not seem that the anarchist has serious ambition and that the only tenet of his creed he lives up to is the aim at the relentless destruction of existing class rule. That is anarchism as defined in America and endorsed by the anarchist of Russia and Spain and Germany. In Russia anarchism can be understood and perhaps excused ; for, as Mr. Edward Dicey so forcibly expresses it, in no part of the world is the contrast between the gorgeous luxury of the rich and the sordid, squalid misery of the poor so flagrant. Nowhere else are the material conditions of existence so hard for the masses, nowhere is the line of cleavage between wealth and poverty cut so sharply. But in Spain the differences are less marked—except possibly on an occasion like Thursday's where in the parade of the grandees, aristocratic poverty might be mistaken for affluence. Yet no excuse will hold for the outrage which is now reported, and it is to be hoped no mercy will be shown to the offenders if they are caught.

HINDERING THE FARMER.

ALTHOUGH some progress is being made by those who are endeavouring to see the British canals opened to traffic once more, for the present there is little sign of alleviation for the farmer, who, except in certain populous areas, finds himself without adequate facilities for quick transport of his goods to market. It is acknowledged that something has been done on several of the larger systems, but the changes are not wide enough and it has long been a complaint that the foreign and colonial farmer grower gets a preferential rate over the home farmer as regards farm-dairy and market-garden produce. This complaint called into being a Committee of investigation which has just issued its report to the effect that the evidence has failed to snow that the railway companies are giving undue preferential treatment to foreign and colonial produce as compared with home produce, contrary to the intention and effect, of existing legislation. Acting on this decision, the Committee are not prepared to recommend that any further steps should be taken either by legislation or otherwise as it has been clear that too often the complainants have done little to avail themselves of such facilities as are offered. The railway companies admit a certain preference for colonial produce and the Committee have recognised that the preferential rates and greater facilities are accorded to produce presented in certain volume with regularity and in certain shape which amounts to a degree of preferential treatment. But this is justified and explained by the railway companies on the grounds of the greater bulk, more constant and regular supply, and better packing of the foreign and Colonial consignments of the lessened cost, therefore, of dealing with them, and also of the undeniable fact that in many cases the competition of water transit is so severe. The local trader cannot expect for small, irregular and often ill-packed consignments the same rates and facilities as are given to the large, regular, and well-packed consignments with which he is in competition, and in order to claim comparatively equal rates and facilities, he must organise something like a reasonable approach to the conditions under which the competing trade is carried on. The suggested remedy is by no means new, namely co-operation amongst farmers. The railway companies say they not only desire and are willing to give every assistance to bring about such co-operation, but some of them point to the special efforts which have already been made and which they are continuing to make in this direction, though hitherto their efforts have met with little success. Combination and co-operation on the Continent have, it is stated, been of great advantage in enabling foreign produce to be imported into England, but the farmer at Home is a "difficult" person and it is hard to induce him to recognise the benefits of such co-operation as is offered him.

WITCHCRAFT IN CHINA.

ALTHOUGH witches flourish throughout China, there has been little written about them and such information as there is can only be obtained through stray observations of various writers. How great was their power in the Tang Dynasty is shown by an old legend which has recently been translated into English. The god of the Yellow River demanded, according to the story, a young bride every year and the bride was chosen by the witches, from whose decision there was no chance of escape. But there came into the district, as a local mandarin, one Sai Mun-rau, who was a strong man, and moreover, one who hated the cruelty to which one of the most beautiful of his subjects was subjected. He, therefore, issued proclamations prohibiting the sacrifice. But the witches ignored his edicts and made all preparations for the immolation of the yearly victim. When Sai saw what was transpiring, he let them continue their arrangements. On the day of the sacrifice, however, he appeared with his soldiers. He commanded that the witches be arrested, and bound. He then addressed them in the following sarcastic words :—"You say the River God needs a bride every year. Then let him have his choice this year, and not yours. Surely among you all he will find one who can satisfactorily serve him. Go, therefore, to him the crowd of you." Thereupon he ordered that, bound as they were, they should all be flung into the river. The order was obeyed and they were all drowned. From that time forward the yearly sacrifice of the victim was abandoned. To-day the belief in witches is as strong, amongst the lower classes of China, as ever it was, chiefly because whilst in other countries claimants to witchcraft have been severely handled, in China no sustained effort has ever been made by the ruling powers, be they ecclesiastical or political, to suppress witchcraft and destroy the witch. As a result they have arrogated to themselves even more powers than were claimed by their earlier Western sisters. As nuns claim to be able to control the devils who rule the dead, so witches claim power over demons who control the destinies of the living and, despite the reverence paid by the Chinese to their dead the question of personal security makes the latter class more powerful. Witches may be divided roughly into two classes. First come those who work themselves either by art or long practice into a state of frenzy in the middle of which they answer questions (if accompanied by the necessary fee) and generally give directions supposed to come from the dead, all of which benefit their pockets. The other class call back the souls of the dying who are on their way to the Chinese purgatory. Recently a traveller in China saw an instance of this. "I was reading in my houseboat, which was anchored for the night close to the bank, when I heard some sobs. Looking out I saw a weird sight. A large earthenware pot was placed in the pathway, which was filled with burning paper. Around this was arranged a circle of smoking incense sticks, and outside this another circle of guttering red candles struggling to keep themselves alight. Outside the circle of candles was a woman, evidently a mother, weeping and sobbing. Within the circle stood a parchment-skinned old witch, who held in her hand the garment of a youth. This garment she waved to and fro over the flaming paper, and muttered her incantations in a strange monotonous voice. It was present ly discovered that the youth lay dying in his home near by, and was already insensible. The mother, in an agony of soul, had called in the witches, who professed to be able to call back the departing spirit of the boy. [illegible] dividually they do little more harm than prey upon the ignorance of the uneducated, but their number is large, so large that they are not without some political significance. The spread of education amongst the upper classes has shown them that only a general education of Chinese women can destroy the faith in witches which now cramps their mind as with an iron hand. Fortunately the era of female education has dawned, and the reign of the witch is doomed for it is obvious that, if in England the palmist and clairvoyante can carry on her trade with impunity, it is absolutely impossible to stamp it out in China, no matter how many edicts may be issued on the subject.

THE Viceroy will probably go into camp at Naldira on the 11th June.

DR. Sven Kedin will enter Tibet by the Gantok Pass.

THE P. and O. s. s. Delhi with the China Mails has left Colombo and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 8 a. m. to-morrow.

WE are informed by the Telegraph Department that Burma traffic is liable to much delay on account of frequent interruptions.

THE Directors of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company announce a Dividend at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum on the Preferred Stock, and an Interim Dividend at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum on the Deferred Stock of the Company for the half-year ended 31st March.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad-Dolka Railway for the week ending 14th April, amounted to Rs. 2,457, being an increase on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 56 Total earnings from 1st January to 14th April, were Rs. 27,189, being a decrease on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 4,983.

THE statement of traffic of the Tapti-Valley Railway for the week ending 14th April, amounted to Rs. 25,336, being a decrease on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 845. Total earnings from 1st January to 14th April, were Rs. 5,01,635, being an increase on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 1,9,504).

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad-Prantej Railway for the week ending 14th April, amounted to Rs. 5,463, being an increase on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 2,116. Total earnings from 1st January to 14th April, were Rs. 68,470, being an increase on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 7,126.

COLONEL GRANT, V. C., whose wife was reported on the 31st ult., to have been the victim of a murder ous attack at Rangoon wires as follows :—"Reported attack murder Mrs. Grant incorrect. Allay anxiety if published." From this message we infer that what Colonel Grant desires is to remove any impression that his wife has suffered serious injury. The details we published appear to have been the substance of the lady's own statement to the Cantonment Magistrate.

THE District Magistrates of the Nilgiris and Malabar have, in accordance with the Government Order, dated the 23rd December, 1904, submitted annual reports, for the year 1905, on the working of the Planters Labour Act I of 1903. Both Magistrates, on the whole, speak well of the working of the Act during 1905, its first year. Both also allude to the difficulties that have occurred, all of which will doubtless be counteracted by the amendments which have since been decided upon.

UNDER the heading "Suggested Formation of a Rubber Association in London" the "Ceylon Observer" publishes the following special telegram, dated London, the 24th instant :—"The Tea and Produce Committee have decided that the Malay and Ceylon business is not sufficient to warrant the forming of a new Association. The present Association can carry on the work in the meantime with the assistance, when necessary, of funds from Malay rubber capitalists."

ON Empire Day was begun a new series of Navy and Army. In the new series the conductors will endeavour to provide the public with a good knowledge and clear insight of the Navy and Army of to-day, special attention being paid to the scientific and technical side of the services, and considerable space devoted to the description and illustration of the auxiliary forces including the Rifle Clubs. Now that public attention is being directed to the national importance of straight shooting, it is proposed to insert some illustrated articles descriptive of this admirable movement.

NEWS is coming to hand every week, says the "Indian Field," showing that buyers of horses for India are busy in Australia making purchases and fulfilling their commissions. Those with commissions for high-classed horses are finding some difficulty in securing their requirements, for the race-horse in Australia appears to be getting yearly a more costly article. This may appear at first sight a great advantage to Australian sellers, but it is a factor which, we have little doubt, will lead to trouble. More and more commissions every year are diverted from Australia to England, as Indian owners are now beginning to realise that they can get a superior article from the old country.

MR. HOOD, despite the charge that he kissed the wife of the previous Governor, has been renominated as Governor of Kansas, and also as the Kansas Republican candidate for the United States Presidency in 1908. When the committee waited to announce the news of his renomination to Mr. Hood, he was at first undiscoverable, and, says the "Telegraph," much laughter was excited by the indignant cry, "Why don't you search the ladies' gallery?"

DISCUSSION is rife, says the "Mining World," as to why Dr. Rutherford Harris, Conservative M. P. for Dulwich, has resigned, and why also Dulwich has been practically unrepresented in the present Parliament. Comment is also being freely offered as to the unexplained absences of Dr. Harris, who was only present in Parliament on one occasion, when he voted on some Chinese labour question. Dr. Harris was for a long time Private Secretary to the late Mr. Cecil Rhodes, whose confidence he enjoyed in a very large measure. His evidence in connection with the Raid created at the time a bad impression.

A COUNTRYMAN, says the "Chronicle," walked into the most expensive fruit shop in Wexford. "Give me sixpennyworth of those pears," he said, pointing to the choicest hot-house variety he could see. The assistants gasped, but the proprietor happened to be near, and he smiled inscrutably instead. He selected a pair and deliberately cut it into four, presented one to the gaping countryman, and restored the other three-parts to their pink tissue-paper security in the window. Not a word passed his lips, and the bow with which he took the sixpence was magnificent.

A VALUABLE pearl and diamond necklace was dropped from a boat in the Thames near Shiplake in May last. Not long afterwards a ballast man named Hickman saw something glittering on the river bottom near Shiplake Ferry. He fished it out and took it home. Mrs. Hickman wore it for a time, and then gave it to her baby to play with. The baby broke the string, and the mother took the necklace to a jeweller for repairs. He advised Hickman as to the value of the article, and the finder took it to the police. That was on February 3. No claimant appeared in answer to the police advertisements until recently when the owner returned to Henley for the season and heard of the discovery. She proved her ownership, and gave Hickman £5. The necklace was valued at between £80 and £100.

IT was inevitable that following upon the sanction for the construction of the Raipur-Vizagapatam railway there should come a demand for the improvement of the harbour at Vizagapatam, or rather for the creation of a harbour there. The Madras Government have moved in the matter and pointed out to the Government of India the desirability of making the roadstead as convenient and safe as possible, and Mr. Rees asked a question on the subject in Parliament on the 7th instant. The reply which he received was a non-committal one : the railway scheme, it was said, was independent of the question of constructing a harbour. The estimated cost of the railway itself is 250 lakhs or well over 1 1-3millions sterling, and with such a big expenditure in is scarcely to be expected that much money will be forthcoming from the Government of India for harbour works on a large scale. Hitherto the policy of Government has been to entrust the construction of harbours to Port Trusts or Commissions, with powers to work them and collect all dues. In the case the Madras and the Bengal-Nagpur Railways have access to Vizagapatam, and if one or other of these lines raise the necessary capital, it will naturally claim a monopoly. The proper course would seem to be for the Government of India to lend the money to the Madras Government, if the latter cannot raise it and to stipulate that trade shall not be forced out the natural channel by either railway. There is said to be a modest scheme which could be carried out by means of a loan and this may commend itself to the approval of Government. In any case the value of the railway as a means of giving communication between the Central Provinces and the East Coast will be comparatively small unless the Vizagapatam roadstead is made [illegible]

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

BANQUET AT THE GUILDHALL.

SHORTLY before one o'clock, yesterday afternoon, the Prince and Princess of Wales left Marlborough House on their visit to the City. An escort of Royal Horse Guards preceded the royal carriage, in which sat their Royal Highnesses and Lord Wenlock. In the second carriage were Lady Katharine Coke, Colonel the Hon. Sir W. Carington, Lieut.-Col. Sir A. Biggs,

THE ROYAL WEDDING.

TERRIBLE ANARCHIST TRAGEDY.

NARROW ESCAPE OF THEIR ROYAL HIGHNESSES.

MANY VICTIMS.

THE WEDDING PRESENTS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MAY 31, 7-30 P.M.

A bomb was thrown close to the Royal carriage as King Alfonso and his bride were returning from the church to the Palace. Both their Majesties escaped unhurt.

LONDON, MAY 31, 10-20 P.M.

Later details of the outrage in Madrid state that the bomb was concealed in a bouquet and thrown from the upper story of a house, a quarter of a mile from the Palace.

It fell between the hindmost horses and the wheels of the Royal carriage which was severely dam ged and the horses killed. An equerry dragged their Majesties out of the wr ck.

There were nine killed including a lieutenant and four soldiers and two women.

The Marquis of Sotomayor was wounded.

Their Maj sties reached the Palac and ascended the stairs weeping, surrounded by all the Royalties.

Numerous arrests have been made.

LONDON, MAY 31, 8-25 P.M.

King Alfonso and Princess Ena were married to-day at San Jeronimo Church in the presence of a most brilliant assemblage. They left the Church at 2-30 p. m.

Princess Ena proceeded to the Ministry of Marine at eight in the morning, dressed in her wedding attire, and King Alfonso with his procession started at 9-30 a.m., and the Princess Ena's at ten. The processions united near the Church of San Jeronimo; King Alfonso's leading included the Grandees of Spain in historical equipages. The carriage of the Prince and Princess of Wales was separated from King Alfonso's only by an empty equipage.

The interior of the church was resplendent with orange blossoms, roses and carnations. There were countless uniforms and decorations representing all nations.

LONDON, JUNE 1.

After the explosion King Alfonso stood up as if to protect Queen Ena and smilingly saluted the alarmed public and assisted his bride to alight.

The bomb was polished steel and burst in the air killing two aristocratic occupants on the balcony.

The people were infuriated threatening to lynch foreigners.

A Catalan named Manuel Daran has been arrested and is believed to be the author of the outrage.

Another account describes the miscreant as an Italian who escaped.

It is stated that the Madrid authorities asked the Spanish Embassy yesterday to enquire whether the Anarchist plot was hatched in London.

LATER.

Latest accounts from Madrid state that three officers, seven soldiers and five spectators were killed by the explosion and one hundred injured, including General Weyler who is seriously injured.

Queen Ena is indisposed.

The festivities will continue.

Twenty arrests have been made, but it is believed the actual perpetrator is not caught though he is known.

King Alfonso and the members of the Cabinet will attend the funeral of the victims.

THE PRESENTS.

Shortly before leaving England Princess Henry of Battenberg received a large company at Kensington Palace who had been invited to view the wedding presents of her Royal Highness Princess Victoria Eugenie of Battenberg. The articles were displayed in the historic apartment in which Queen Victoria held her first Council nearly sixty-nine years ago, and the dignified associations that must always hang here seemed to lend additional interest to the occasion. Very varied and very beautiful are the gifts, which testify to the wide popularity of the young bride, and in several instances they will recall to her the surroundings of her youth.

On a table apart were placed the presents of the King and Queen and Princess Henry. That of their Majesties is a superb turquoise and diamond necklet with earrings to match. The turquoises are of great size and perfect colour, each one being surrounded by diamonds and linked by these gems to the next. In front the design is lightly festooned, and three diamond drops of rarest lustre depend from it. Princess Henry gives to her daughter a magnificent parure of pink pearls, most wonderfully matched as to form and colour. It includes a necklet, a brooch of unusual design in the form of a shell of diamonds, to which a pear shaped pearl is a pendant and a hair ornament tipped with pearls. With these is shown, together with the hair ornament given by the Empress Eugenie, this being in the form of a pair of wings in diamonds, meeting over three magnificent large diamonds in the centre.

Other Royal gifts include an antique settee, covered in most sumptuous gold brocade of soft and delicate colourings and stiff with gold tread, from the Duke and Duchess of Connaught. Princess Louise and the Duke of Argyll also give furniture in a pair of very fine old arm-chairs, covered with beautiful tapestry in a conventional floral design. Princess Christian sends a fan of rare old lace with pearl mountings, and her daughter, Princess Victoria of Schleswig Holstein, gives an umbrella, mounted with green enamel and New Zealand greenstone, while Princess Louise Augusta illustrates her own rare skill as an artist in enamels in the mounts for a fan wrought on gold in green enamel, with an Empire design in gold. Princess Henry, it should be said, gives her daughter also a quantity of splendid lace, as well as a fully-fitted dressing case. The brothers of the bride—Prince Alexander, Prince Leopold, and Prince Maurice—give a diamond and turquoise bracelet. From the Duchess of Saxe-Coburg and her daughters, the Grand Duchess Cyril, Princess Hohenlohe, and Princess Beatrice, comes a pendant with a large aquamarine stone surrounded by diamonds. The Princess Royal and the Duke of Fife give a small heart-shaped letter weight, in jade upon which is a delicate tracery of gold and rubbies. A handsome breakfast service in China is the present of Princess Fredericka of Hanover, Princess Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden sends a pair of Swedish silver cups and Countess Feodora Gleichen offers an old Venetian glass box. Lord and Lady William Cecil's gift is a roll top satinwood bureau. Miss Cochrane and Miss Minnie Cochrane give three charming water colours by A. O. Ottewell of Windsor Castle Osborne House, and Balmoral, and Colonel the Hon. F. L. and Mrs. Colborne send a silver tea service which in addition to the usual cream-jug has a large one for milk also. The servants of Princess Henry present a complete afternoon tea service, including small knives and forks for buttered cakes and toast racks.

Very great interest was manifested in the plaster model of the bust of the Princess that is to be executed by Mr. Conrad Dressler, as the gift to King Alfonso of a number of English Ladies, who have fallen in with a suggestion made by the Marchioness of Granby. It bids fair to be a lifelike as well as a most graceful representation of his Majesty's future consort, and will be placed in the Royal Palace at Madrid. The list of those who are uniting to offer it is a long one, and includes the Duchess of Norfolk, the Duchess of Beaufort, the Duchess of Sutherland, the Duchess of Marlborough, the Countess of Desbigh, Countess Cadogan, the Countess of Dudley, Lady Curzon of Kedleston, the Countess of Plymouth, Lady Esher, and Mrs. Chamberlain.

It is well nigh impossible to enumerate all the gifts that flock into Clarence House. Those alone who belong to the Royal Family, including the Duke and Duchess of Sutherland, who sent a set of four fine old Oriental vases with covers. The Duchess of Somerset gave old Sevres and ormolu candle stick with figures and flowers; the Countess of Selkirk selection was a pair of Worcester vases; while Lord and Lady Clifford sent old Copeland vases. Among the donors of pictures were the Duchess of Buckingham and Chandos, who sent an engraving, and Prince and Princess Alexis Dolgorouki, from whom came a view; after Gustave Dore, of Braemar. Possibly with thoughts as to "Sunny Spain," a large number rent garments, notable for beautiful bandles and mounts, among them being the Marchioness of Ormonde, the Earl of Shrewsbury, Mrs. Arthur Paget, Lady N reen Bass, and Sir M. and Lady de Bunsen. A noticeable umbrella from Viscount Esher had for handle a very fine gold and mother-of-pearl bilt of a sword.

THE TROUSSEAU.

BEAUTIFUL MILLINERY.

No Royal bride has ever had a more charming and varied trousseau than Princess Ena. The young Princess, it is interesting to note, has decided tastes and predilections of her own, and French models submitted to her did not commend themselves to her. Indeed, her order may be described as entirely English, as her choice fell upon hats designed by Mr. Gainsborough of Hanover Square in his own work-rooms, and carried out by his own staff of English milliners. The hats are decidedly large as they are especially becoming to her Royal Highness, and in not a few instances the sunshade and boa or ruff are being supplied to match them. Some marvellously beautiful ostrich feathers of extraordinary length and thickness have been used upon them.

There are three black hats included in the selection, two of which belong to the "picture" order. One of these is such as Gainsborough often put upon his fair sitters, and is of black Leghorn, with a long Mag dor feather, and a cluster of La France roses beneath the brim. To accompany this is a full white os rich feather boa. Another, all in black, is in crinoline, and is trimmed with sweeping black, ostrich plumes, caught by a Charles II. buckle, and flanked with a ruche of black tulle. A Napoleon shape has been adopted for one in black Manilla, and is trimmed with two black ostrich feathers. The cachepeignes are of black tulle, and a Louis XV. steel buckle just gives a touch of brightness.

A delightful suite has a big Tuscan hat, the crown being of paille d'Italie, encircled with garlands, pink roses absolutely true to nature, with their foliage and shaded stems. At the back is a large and boldly outstanding bow of pink moire faille ribbon, white beneath, and resting on the hair, are choux of tulle and ribbon. The ruffle that accompanies it is of palest rose-pink chiffon, of almost shell-like delicacy of shade. At intervals it is softly ruched, and nestling in the folds are the daintiest little shaded pink bouton roses imaginable. Pale pink silk forms the sunshade, which is lined with a harmonising shade of rose pink. Upon it is a raised applique of shaded pink roses in a Louis XV. design. Very beautiful, too, is a fine cream crinoline hat, with a large beef ater crown, ornamented with appliques. Round this is a Nell Gwynne feather ruche, which falls most becomingly behind. Some small ruchings of Valenciennes lace under the brim have a soft and charming effect. It is accompanied by a handsome, boa of cream ostrich and marabout feathers, having full and wide ends.

Some very delightful combinations of colour are also to be noted. One large hat of Leghorn is in rose du Barri pink and has cluster of shaded feathers pink roses, and short peunis ribbons. In another instance, a manilla hat is of cornflowerblue, and is lined with Wedgood blue, while the trimmings are of cornflowers and shaded ribbon which includes both tints. Very dainty, too, is a bale turquoise bridal hat, which has pale mauve ribbons and a cachepeigne of hydrangeas of exquisite opal shades. Another is in ciel blue basket-straw, bordered with tucked tulle and swathed in pale blue chiffon from which rises a large shaded blue quill, while underneath are choux of chiffon. Charming, again, is one that has a wide brim of barely-coloured leghorn, and a crown of chiffon, with appliques of straw. This has for trimming bunches of large maimaison ornations and soft, broad, pale blue ribbon, while the brim has a soft lining of ruched tulle. Very smart in its effect is a coarse Tuscan Luton straw swathed with chiffon, and trimmed with white wings. Underneath are choux of black satin and velvet ribbons. The outfit includes several hats and veils for motoring wear, one especially notable being of the softest white reindeer, having a detachable hood to match.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE RUSSIAN DUMA.

An Organised Conflict.

CONDEMNATION OF THE DEATH PENALTY.

LONDON, MAY 31.

Violent speeches were made in the Duma to-day on a proposal to abolish the death penalty and it was decided to draw up a Bill to provide for the same.

LONDON, JUNE 1.

The speeches made in the Russian Duma yesterday were expressive of anger and despair at the attitude of the Government.

The Labourite deputies have issued a Manifesto calling on the workers to organise their forces and assist the Duma in its conflict with the Government.

JAPANESE MINISTER IN PARIS.

Baron Kurino, the Japanese Minister, has presented his credentials to President Fallieres.

THE MEAT PACKING SCANDAL.

Marked Effect on Trade.

A RIGHTEOUSLY INDIGNANT NATION.

The agitation in America regarding the meat packing scandal is increasing and telegrams and letters are pouring in to President Roosevelt demanding the publication of the confidential reports. There is already a marked falling off in the domestic and foreign tinned meat trade.

THE RACE FOR THE OAKS.

The Result.

The following is the result of the race for the Oaks:—

Keystone II	1
Gold Ricch	2
Snow Glory	3

COTTON IN KOREA.

Enormous Possibilities.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

ALLAHABAD, JUNE 1.

A "Pioneer" special cablegram, dated London 31st instant, says:—The Japanese Committee appointed to study cotton culture in Korea estimates that an annual crop worth eight millions sterling, or more than two-thirds of the value of Japan's present exports, could be produced in the peninsula.

GOVERNMENT'S LAND REVENUE POLICY.

An Important Pronouncement.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

SIMLA, JUNE 1.

In pursuance of the intention expressed in their Resolution of 16th January 1902 on Land Revenue policy, the Government of India have formulated in a lengthy and important report the principles which should guide local Governments in dealing with the assessments of improvements. The Resolution does not include the protection of tenants' improvements which is reserved for separate consideration nor the improvements effected with the aid of Government loans and from the nature of the case it does not concern permanently settled tracts.

Dealing first with the reclamation of waste lands on a large scale, the Government of India after an examination of the existing rules consider that they are sufficiently liberal, except in the case of Assam and the Central Provinces which will be separately discussed, and that the proposals of the Famine Commission that exemption from assessment should be granted for the term of the current settlement or for the term of fifteen years whichever last expires, is not needed to stimulate the population of jungle areas. As regards the breaking up of waste land adjoining cultivation the Government of India observe that in Zamindari tracts waste brought under cultivation is already exempt for the term of the current settlement and no further encouragement is needed. In the Raiwatwari provinces of Madras and Bombay waste land is assessed as soon as it is occupied and the steady expansion of cultivation under this system shows that no special inducements are required, but in Madras the local Government have now issued orders that no charge shall be made for newly assigned land for the year in which possession is given unless a crop has been actually reaped therefrom. The Government of India are unable to accept without qualification the Famine Commissions view that waste lands ought to be brought under cultivation by the offer of very liberal terms in order to increase the food supply of the country.

THE SPREAD OF CULTIVATION.

They point out that such a policy would lead to the cultivation of poor soil which could not permanently support its cultivators, to the disappearance of valuable grazing grounds, and to embarrassing inequalities between the assessment rates of old and new lands.

On the question of the assessment of improvements such as wells, tanks and embankments, the Government of India note that in Madras, such works are already exempt by executive order which is fully understood and acted on, and in Bombay by law. In the latter province, however, the provisions of the law do not appear to be thoroughly appreciated or understood and the Bombay Government are invited to enquire into the matter. The Bombay Government have also agreed to reconsider their rules for charging an increased Revenue on land which possesses the advantage of sub soil water which according to the Famine Commission have caused much dissatisfaction in provinces other than Madras and Bombay.

Local Governments generally are unanimously opposed to the Famine Commission's proposal that works of improvement should be exempted in perpetuity from assessment and the Government of India concur in this view. They point out that in India the State has a concurrent interest in the land and there is no good reason why the land holder should be allowed to retain the whole of the additional profit due to improvements after he has been recompensed fully for his outlay and enterprise. To do this would be to favour the rich against the poor. Another practical objection to the proposal is that unless extended to existing improvements as well as new ones, it must soon lead to great inequality of assessment. In the opinion of the Government of India the great sacrifice of revenue involved would be out of all proportion to the results obtained—the encouragement of improvements. For these reasons they agree with the local Governments in adhering in Northern India to the existing policy of granting exemption from enhancement on account of improvements, only for a term of years and not in perpetuity.

STANDARD OF RULES.

In the opinion of the Government of India rules for the exemption of improvements from assessments are adequate so long as they allow the improving landholders to recover from the net profits of the improvement within the term of exemption the capital cost of his improvement with interest and, if in addition to this, the rules allow the landholder, even when the period of exemption has closed, continue to receive for a certain term of years a fair amount of interest on the Capital which has been recouped, the system is more than adequate and may be termed liberal, Judged by these standards, the Government of India consider the Punjab rules are sufficiently favourable. In the case of the United Provinces, they approve of some further concessions, and in the Central Provinces and temporarily settled tracts of Bengal the rules are to be revised. In short, all existing rules are to be overhauled and brought into line with the principles enunciated. All local Government are also urged to make the rules widely known and to provide a system for the registration of improvements.

Finally, the resolution announces that when an improvement made with private Capital ceases to be of use a reduction shall be made in the revenue assessment if the profits of the improvement have been taken into account in fixing it and that this should be done at once and not at the expiry of the term of settlement. The Government of India also desire that a similar principle should everywhere be enforced in giving relief to individual landholders and Government raiyats whose estates have suffered from deterioration since they were assessed.

BUYING GOVT. PAPER THROUGH THE POST OFFICE.

Greater Facilities Offered.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

SIMLA, JUNE 1.

With effect from 1st August 1906 arrangements will be made that investment certificate for Government securities purchased through the agency of the Post Office may be granted to investors across the counter of the Post Office at which the application is made at the time when the application is handed in. For the present this system will be confined to head Post Offices, but it is hoped that hereafter it may prove possible to extend it to Sub-Post Offices also.

Certain other changes have also been made in the rules for the guidance of depositors in Post Office Savings Banks which it is hoped will simplify and popularize the system. These changes will also take effect from the same date.

PRINTERS ON STRIKE IN CALCUTTA.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

CALCUTTA, JUNE 1.

The printers in Messrs. Thacker, Spink and Co.'s press went on strike to-day on a question of overtime.

MAJOR CLEVELAND.

On his Way to China.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

POONA, JUNE 1.

Major Cleveland I. M. S. 33rd Cavalry, who was recently the guest of Lord Kitchener at Simla, has just returned to Poona and will proceed to Tientsi on the 23rd instant.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

Poona Section's Head-quarters Changed.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

POONA, JUNE 1.

The Poona detachment of the Bombay Volunteer Artillery has to-day been converted into the Kirkee Volunteer Field Artillery, under sanction of the Government of India, with headquarters and guns at Kirkee.

WANT OF RAIN IN POONA.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

POONA JUNE 1.

There has been an absence of rain in the whole of Poona district for the last month when a shower or two generally falls and which have the effect of cooling the place if they do not tend to benefit cultivation to any great extent. The Indapur taluka however is fortunate in having a fair fall of rain of about 10 inches on five nights.

FAMINE CONDITIONS.

No Change since Last Week.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

SIMLA, JUNE 1.

Scattered rain has fallen in different parts of India according to the crop reports for week ending 26th May, but the general agricultural situation is unaltered and no change can be anticipated till the rains set in. Preparations for autumn crops are everywhere in progress.

The numbers in receipt of relief have increased in Bombay, the Bombay Native States and the Central India States, decreased in the United Provinces, remain almost unchanged elsewhere. The figures for the Punjab are not available, but the total for the whole of India shows an increase of 6,014 persons.

THE MONSOON.

Deficient Rainfall but Rough Seas.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

COLOMBO, JUNE 1.

It is regarded as beyond doubt here now that the monsoon prevails.

All vessels arriving report rough seas and strong South-West winds. Fishermen have stopped going out.

The rainfall is still deficient to-day and the weather is cloudy with a moderate wind.

A BID FOR FREEDOM.

Deserters Escape from the Guard Room.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

CALCUTTA, JUNE 1.

A sensational escape from the main Guard-room at Fort William happened three or four days ago. Three privates of the Northumberland Fusiliers, who deserted some time back, were captured on board the steamer on which they had shipped as stokers and imprisoned in the main Guard-room of the Fort. They made an opening in the wall by means of a knife, but were recaptured before they could evade the sentries. They will be tried by court-martial.

THEFT ON A RAILWAY.

Receivers Convicted.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

CALCUTTA, JUNE 1.

The two villagers, who found the steel trunk of Mrs. Sharling, a passenger to Calcutta from Goalundo, and showed the contents, have been convicted by the Deputy Magistrate at Chaodanga and sentenced to a year and to six months' rigorous imprisonment respectively. A woman who abetted in concealing the property has been given a month. The actual thieves have not yet been found.

TEA BLIGHT IN ASSAM.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

CALCUTTA, JUNE 1.

Blister blight is reported to have done considerable damage to tea in Upper Assam, but it is gratifying to see it is now drying up and passing away.

BERESFORD POLO TOURNAMENT.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

SIMLA, JUNE 1.

The first tie of the Beresford Polo Tournament between the Veterinary Class and the 12th Lancers was played off this afternoon. The Veterinary Class consisted of Captain Holmes, Mr. Shipwith and Mr. Howell, with back, Mr. Gee, and the team of the 12th Lancers, of Mr. Renard, Major Crawley and Captain Milvarn, with back, Captain Hobson. The Two 15th scored nine goals and two subsidiaries against the Veterinary Class team's one goal which was scored just at the close of time. The Umpires were Major Colgrave and Major Wigram.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

SIMLA, JUNE 1.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The services of Babu Baikunkha Nath Rai, Inspector Sub-Registrar, are placed at the disposal of Eastern Bengal and Assam.

Major Grant, Cantonment Magistrate, Agra, is granted leave 14 months' and Captain Walker, Cantonment Magistrate, Nowshera, 4 months' leave.

Rev. P. Molony is appointed Chaplain, Bengal Establishment.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Major T. Young, Indian Army, and 2nd Lieut. Every-Miller, Army Reserve of Officers, are permitted to retire.

The following Non-Commissioned Officer and Sepoy of the Znob Levy Corps are admitted to the third class Order of Merit:—

Naik Amir Khan for conspicuous gallantry displayed during the attack by raiders on the Gudawana Post on the night of the 14th December 1905 when he, being in Command of the Post continued, though wounded, and unable to stand, to help the other defenders by distributing ammunition and extinguishing the lighted rags that the attackers threw into the magazine, and thus by his personal example encouraged his men to continue the defence.

Sepoy Majid for conspicuous gallantry displayed on the night of the 14th December 1905 in joining Naik Amir Khan in the magazine to reach which he had to cross the courtyard of the Post under a heavy cross fire, also for taking a prominent part in the defence and fighting the raiders until they fled.

VOLUNTEER POSTINGS.

Lord Ampthill has resigned the Honorary Colonelcy of the Madras Guards.

E. S Hearn is gazetted 2nd Lieutenant, 1st Punjab Volunteer Rifles; C. Swainson, 2nd Lieutenant in Simla Volunteers; O. E wards, 2nd Lieutenant in 1st. G. I. P. Railway Rifles.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Mr. H. S. Deveye acts as Consul for Italy at Rangoon.

Mr. O. V. Basanquet, Resident, Indore, is granted privilege leave of 42 days, Major F. G. Bevills, officiating temporarily.

Major H. Burdeu, I. M. S., holds charge of the current duties of the office of Political Agent Bhopawar.

Lieutenant-Colonel Smith, I.M.S. is confirmed as Senior Surgeon and Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of Mysore.

Captain Hamilton is posted as Assistant to the Resident in Kashmir.

Lieutenant Johnston, 4th Cavalry, is appointed Assistant Inspecting Officer, Central India Imperial Service Cavalry.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

SIMLA, MAY 31.

Capt. O'Donnel, R. E., is transferred from the Military Works Services to the Indian Submarine Mining Corps and is posted to Nol (Karachi) Coy.

Lt. Barker, R. E., is transferred from No. I (Karachi) Coy. to the Calcutta section of the Indian Submarine Mining Corps. Lt. Col. Williams, R. E., Dy. Director-General of Mily. Wrks, is granted eight months' combined leave out of India.

Lieutenant R. Hill, R. E., is transferred from the Indian Submarine Mining Corps to the Military Works Services and is posted to the Eastern Command, in connection with the Indian Infantry reliefs for 1906-07. It has been decided to move the depot of 11th Rajputs from Barrackpore to Fyzabad and the depot of the 17th Infantry from Agra to Barrackpore.

Mr. F. Slocock, who gave up his leave to act as Chief Secretary to the Central Provinces Administration when Mr. Robertson was appointed President of the Assam Labour Committee, proceeds on long leave in June. Mr. Crump, at present acting Commissioner of Chhattisgarh, takes up the office of Chief Secretary.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

THE SMYRNA-AKABAH RAILWAY.

In the House of Commons on Friday, May 11, in reply to Capt. Faber, who asked which of the unfinished portions of the line from Smyrna to Akabah are nearing completion.

Sir E Grey says:—We understand that the line from Haura has been completed as far south as Medawara, and that the next section, to Thabouk, 120 kilometres is expected to be in working order in the course of this year. The branch from Medawara to Akebah has been surveyed, but the construction is believed to have been temporarily suspended.

THE TEA DUTY.

On Monday, May 14th Mr. H. Marks asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer whether he was aware that at a meeting of members of the retail tea trade held on May 7 at the London Chamber of Commerce, at which over 20,000 shops in various parts of the Kingdom were represented, it was resolved that, notwithstanding the proposals contained in the Budget, no reduction should be made in the price of tea; and whether having regard to this action on the part of the leading firms in the trade, he intended to adhere to his proposals, or would he see his way to so revise them as to give consumers the benefit of the reduction in duty which the trade had resolved to withhold from them.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer: I have received a communication from the chairman of the meeting referred to stating that the decision arrived at was that the present retail prices of tea should be continued, and that the quality of the blends should be improved to full extent of the reduction thus placing the large and small purchasers in a position whereby they equally benefit. If this decision is acted upon the consumer will, in fact, receive the full benefit of the reduction in duty. I was quite aware when I proposed the reduction that the benefit to the consumer might take the form of an improvement in quality instead of a reduction in price and I said so in my Budget speech. I may add, however, that I am informed that an actual reduction in price has been made by many retailers in view of the reduction of duty—even in anticipation of its coming into effect. It is not improbable that the force of competition may compel others to follow suit.

THE DISPERSAL OF MEETINGS IN EASTERN BENGAL AND ASSAM.

Sir H. Cotton asked the Secretary of State for India whether, with reference to the excitement caused throughout India by the forcible dispersal of public meetings in the new province of Eastern Bengal and Assam, and to the situation occasioned thereby, he was in a position to give a general assurance of a sympathetic nature that such action was to contemplation as would tend to allay the public unrest and re-establish cordial and friendly relations between the Government and the people of the country.

Mr Morley: I hope the hon. gentleman, as a distinguished member of the Indian Civil Service, will believe that it is the wish of the Secretary of State for the local Governments and of the Government of India to act in a sympathetic and considerate spirit, and to take such measures as may seem most likely to allay the excitement which has been caused by recent administrative changes. I learn from the Governor-General that in view of the improved tone of local feeling the Lieutenant-Governor has considered himself justified in ordering the unconditional reinstatement of the schoolboys whose names had been removed from the rolls, and in withdrawing the circulars previously in force prohibiting processions. I trust that in his efforts to maintain public order without recourse to extraordinary measures he will receive general support.

SMALLPOX IN THE BRITISH ARMIES IN EGYPT AND INDIA.

Mr. Lupton asked the Secretary of State for War: If the average annual strength of the British Armies in Egypt and India during the 20 years 1881 to 1900 was approximately 69,761, and if the total number of cases of smallpox among those men was 1,142 and the total number of deaths from smallpox was 118; and if, seeing that during the same period the population of Leicester had an average annual population of 105,415, and that the total number of cases of smallpox in Leicester during that period was 447, and the total number of deaths from smallpox was 31; does the salubrious conditions which make the population of Leicester largely unvaccinated, and that the death rate from smallpox in the Army per 100,000 was eight times the death rate in Leicester, he will consider the advisability of reviving the regulation for compulsory vaccination in the Army.

Mr. Haldane: It is not clear what value can be obtained from a comparison between the statistics of Leicester and those of the British Army in India and Egypt; but if my hon. friend will consider the returns for the years 1901 to 1904 he will find that while the troops in India and Egypt had 185 admissions to hospital for smallpox, and 21 deaths, Leicester had 745 admissions to hospital for smallpox, and 80 deaths. I do not think I can appear to be any sound grounds for relaxing the regulations for vaccination in the Army.

THE INDIAN BUDGET.

On Tuesday, May 15 Sir Henry Cotton asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether he is in a position to hold out prospects of an early date for discussing the Indian Budget?

Mr Morley said he hoped to introduce the Indian Budget as soon as possible after the Whitsun recess.

PRESIDENCY COLLEGE OF CALCUTTA.

Sir H. Cotton asked the Secretary of State for India whether his attention had been called to a proposal to appoint a European officer to be professor of Sanskrit in the Presidency College of Calcutta; and whether seeing that this proposal was opposed to the popular feeling in favour of appointing properly qualified Indians to the professorships of Sanskrit in Government colleges, he would take steps to prevent the proposed appointment.

Mr. Morley: I understand from the question and answer to which the hon. gentleman has referred me that a proposal to create a professorship of Sanskrit in the Presidency College Calcutta is under consideration by the Government of India. When the proposal is submitted for my sanction I will not neglect the point which the hon. member raises.

THE NEW PROVINCE OF EASTERN BENGAL.

Mr. Rees asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether the administration of the new province of Eastern Bengal is on identical lines to the manner with and familiar, as regards the laws in force, the manner in which and the "personnel" by which they are administered, to the old province of Bengal before its abolition; whether he has any official information showing that the dissatisfaction which is manifested by the richer, the upper and the student classes in Eastern Bengal extends to the masses of the people; and, if so, in what way it is believed that they are affected by the change, and how to what manner they have given expression to their dissatisfaction.

Mr. Morley: The answer to the first paragraph of the question is in the affirmative. I have no official information which leads me to think that the mass of the population of Eastern Bengal regard the recent administrative changes with dissatisfaction.

THE HINDUSTAN-TIBET ROAD.

On Thursday, May 17. Sir Henry Cotton asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether the Indian Government has decided to construct a road from British territory in the Tuipkonse district, through the independent State of Bhutan, for a distance of 80 miles into Tibet, in order to establish a new line of communication from Bengal to the new trade mart at Gyang-se, in Central Tibet; and, if so, what is the estimated cost of this project.

Mr. Morley: The survey of a road from the Julpaguri district in Bengal through Bhutan to Chumbi was carried out in 1903, by agreement with the Bhutan authorities. But no proposal to construct the road has been received from the Government of India, nor have any estimates been furnished of the cost.

VALUE OF TRADE BETWEEN INDIA AND TIBET.

Sir Henry Cotton asked the Secretary of State for India: What is the value of the export and of the import trade between British India and Tibet during the last year for which official figures are available.

Mr. Morley: The figures for the 12 months ending March 31, 1905 are exports to Tibet £ 79,599 imports from Tibet £ 92,421, total £ 171,960. For the nine months ending Dec. 31 1905 the exports were £ 95,576, and the imports £ 111,578 or a total of £ 207,154.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAIL OF MAY 18.

THE P. and O. S. N. Co.'s steamer Peninsular, Captain W. B. Palmer, R.N.R., arrived in harbour yesterday morning with the English mails of the 18th May. She brought the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Backwith, Mr L
Dennison, Mrs, child and inft
Lamb, Mr J
Melkiejohn, Mr E
Robinson, Mr and Mrs
Ratcliffe, Mr T S
Shore, Mr W
Taylor, Mr S

FROM MARSEILLES.

Bain, Mr
Cox R, Mr
Campbell, Mr
Commotidge, Mr
Edwards, Mr and Mrs
Jeelem, Mr J
Montgomery, Mr L
Radice, Mr
Roger, Mr J W
Sauer, Mr and Mrs
Sewell, Mr and Mrs
Toogood, Capt
Townsend Mr

FROM ADEN.

Durand, Miss
White, Mr W

HOMEWARD MAIL.

The following passengers are booked to proceed to-day by the P. and O. Company's steamer Oriental, Commander Lewellan, to Marseilles, and London:—

Anderson Mr F G H
Ashworth Mr R F W
Bain Mr W L
Bannatin Mr Karl
Beasley Mr C S
Breal Mr G
Brooke Mr M D J
Caw Mr C
Cooke Mr W C
Coles Capt
Mr
Eden Mr E B
Forbes Mr F A
Greenhill Mr E B
Hinde Mr H T L S
Huddleston Capt W E
Hudson Mr T
Kadri Mr Khereddin Syed-
ma wife and brother
Karans Capt G L G
Lacke Mr
Leigh Major G
Lose Mr W B
Marshall Mr J
Marsh Mr M S
Maxwell Col A B
Middleton Mr J
McRobert Mr A
Morrison Mr R F
Moss Major A
Mundhejee Mr K S
Munro Mr
Murray Col W H E
Murray Mr I D
Murrow Capt
Nicholson and Mrs W
Nunsewanjee Mr E
Pearson Mr D S
Pierpont Mr G E
Pigott Mr F S
Pope Mr A W W
Portal Lieut Col
Seale Mr I D
Sharp Capt A G
Simkin Mr F H
Stewart Col and Mrs
Thomas Major S G E
Wilkinson Mr
Williams Mr

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

LONDON, MAY 18.

THE ROYAL TOUR.

ALTHOUGH the weather might have been more genial, the visit of the Prince and the Princess of Wales to the City, yesterday, passed of very successfully and will, I think, be generally recognised in India as a fitting conclusion of a memorable tour. As a pageant the procession to and from the Guildhall was nothing to speak of, and I am afraid, I cannot say much for the taste of the street decorations. But they were no better or worse than such displays usually are in this country where the art of street adornment has yet to be acquired. Considering how chilly the air was, it is surprising that so many people assembled along the extended route to cheer the Prince and Princess. The reception given to their Royal Highnesses by the crowds could not well have been more cordial and it shows, I think, that the Indian visit has at last struck the popular imagination. The speaking at the "dejeuner" was exceptionally excellent and, although the Prince himself did not make any single observation that will catch on like his "Wake up, England!" the speech as a whole was very remarkable and even deserves the term "great" which Mr. Balfour applied to it. Interesting and even picturesque as was the Prince's description of the more important incidents of his journey, but the great value of the speech was in the plea he put forward so eloquently for a "wider element of sympathy" on the part of the Governors. "I will venture to predict" he said that to such sympathy there will be an ever abundant and genuine response." And he added "May we not also hope for a still fuller measure of trust and confidence in our earnest desire and efforts to promote the well-being and to further the best interests of every class." But why did his Royal Highness speak of the United Kingdom as the "Mother Country?" The term "Mother Country" when used to express our relation to the Colonies is of course quite correct; but it is not applicable to our position vis-a-vis India. Yet how often is the mistake made and even by people who have lived in India. It fell to Mr. Balfour's lot to propose "The Empire of India" and the toast was responded to in what the "Times" very properly calls a statesmanlike speech by Mr. Morley. He emphasised the Prince's plea for increased sympathy with our Indian fellow-subjects. It is not an easy task when dealing with so many nations and different creeds, but said the speaker, the attempt must be made and I, for one, most ardently welcome the language which has fallen from his Royal Highness, because I believe it will have the effect all over India and in this country of doing much to unite the Government and the governed.

DULWICH ELECTION.

It was expected that the Dulwich Election which was decided on Tuesday would give a good indication of the feeling of the country on the question now uppermost—the Education Bill. Mr. Bonar Law, the very able Conservative candidate, is a pronounced Tariff Reformer and the best exponent of that policy not excepting Mr. Chamberlain, but fiscal matters did not loom very large in the recent contest. The principal issue was the Battle of the Churches. At first sight it looks as if the opponents of Mr. Birrell's Bill were justified in the jubilations with which they greeted Mr. Bonar Law's victory. At the general election Dr. Rutherford Harris' majority was only 357; on this occasion the Conservatives polled 1,279 more than their opponents. But Dr. Rutherford Harris is not Mr. Bonar Law and moreover the Conservatives at the General Election fought under certain disadvantages, one of these being the absence from the constituency of their champion. During the past 20 years or more the Conservative majority, in this suburb of prosperous middle class people, the Conservative majority has, until the General Election of this year, always been one of four figures—1,694 in 1885; 1,412 in 1887, 2180 in 1892, 3,382 in 1895, and 1,437 in 1903. The present election is an illustration of the fact not noticed very much at the time that the Liberals had extraordinary luck at the General Election. The Liberals owed a great deal to the Lord Mayor of Manchester, who has earned a baronetcy if ever it was earned, for the date he chose for the polling in that city, but they owe much more to the election being fought immediately after the new register came into operation and before there could be many of those removals which are the despair of election agents, especially Liberal election agents. One half of the world does not know how the other halfives and people of the better-off classes scarcely realise how frequently the lower section of the community change their places of abode. Since the General Election in January no fewer than 1,300 voters have removed from Dulwich. The larger proportion of these lived in the poorer districts of the division and several hundreds gave the Liberal candidate their support four months ago. A certain number of these "removed electors" were traced but naturally "very few could" as Mr. Williamson, the defeated candidate explains "afford the expense or time to return to vote for Dulwich." The smallness of the turnover of votes is shown by Mr. Bonar Law's total only being 70 more than that of Dr. Rutherford Harris. Still the falling off of the Liberal vote coming after the great drop at the by-elections at Leicester and in the Lye divison is not to be dismissed as entirely without significance and should tend to make Ministerialists more conciliating to the Denominational Party in the coming Liberal consideration of Mr. Birrell's proposals in Committee of the whole House.

THE CONTROVERSY.

In some quarters there is vague talk of a concordat but I am afraid that the wish is father to the thought. If there be less violence in the language of the higher ecclesiastical authorities, there is no weakening in their demands and the extreme Nonconformists are showing increased bitterness in defence of their claims. For example, there is the Rev. H.J. Hirst Hollowell, a man after Dr. Clifford's heart who writes:—"I fear that a considerable number of Liberal members of Parliament are on the eve of making one of the most profound mistakes in political history. Mr. Morley tells us in his life of Gladstone that Mr. Forster, in framing the

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

(Concluded from page 4.)

During the month of December, in the neighbourhood of Rawul Pindi I had the pleasure of staying with Lord Kitchener in his camp of manœuvres and witnessed operations on an extended scale between two Armies numbering in all over 35,000 men terminating in a review and march past of the largest force ever brought together in India in time of peace. I was struck with the general fitness and the splendid appearance of the British troops with the physique and power of endurance of the Native Army and the dash of its Cavalry while throughout the Army I found an earnest desire for increased efficiency and for readiness to take the field. (Cheers.) I was specially glad to have this opportunity of being associated with our magnificent army in India under such practical conditions. (Cheers.) I am proud to say that during my tour I was able to inspect 143,000 troops. (Cheers.) Having seen several colleges and other educational institutions in different parts of India, I gained some slight idea of the efforts that are being made to place within the reach of all classes a liberal education.' (Hear, hear.) Let me take as an example the great Mahomedan college and school at Aligarh which is supported and controlled by the private enterprise of Mahomedan gentlemen from all parts of India. A residential system similar to that at Oxford and Cambridge has been adopted. At the same time athletics are not neglected, and in all schools and colleges there is much emulation in cricket and football. Undoubtedly such institution must materially affect the formation of character in future generations.

A GENERAL IMPRESSION.

If I were asked to name any general impressions which I have formed during this exceptional but all too short experience, they would be that I have learnt to appreciate the fact that India cannot be regarded as one country. We talk casually of going to India. But the majority of us perhaps do not realise that it is a continent with an area equal to the whole of Europe without Russia, containing a population of 300,000,000 of diverse races, languages, and creeds, and many different grades of civilisation. I was struck with its immense size, its splendour its numerous races, its varied climate, its snowcapped mountains, its boundless deserts, its mighty rivers, its architectural monuments, and its ancient traditions. I have realised the patience, the simplicity of life, the loyal devotion and the religious spirit which characterise the Indian peoples. I know also their faith in the absolute justice and integrity of our rule. (Cheers.) I cannot help thinking from all I have heard and seen that the task of governing India will be made the easier if, we, on our part, infuse into it a wider element of sympathy. (Cheers.) I will venture to predict that to such sympathy there will be an ever abundant and genuine response. (Cheers.) May we not also hope for a still fuller measure of trust and confidence in our earnest desire and efforts to promote the well-being and to further the best interests of every class? (Cheers.) In speaking of my impressions I should like very briefly to record a few of those scenes and incidents which will be to us of lasting value.

A PICTURE OF THE TOURS.

Would that I were able in any way to picture our arrival in Bombay amid the greetings and hearty acclamations of its cosmopolitan population, dressed in every conceivable colour, and all beneath the clearest blue of an Eastern sky. Quitting Bombay in tropical heat, my thoughts carry me from there over hundreds of miles of plains as far as from London to Constantinople, to the rigorous climate of the Khyber Pass. The Union Jack, floating over the fortress of Jamrud, reminds us that British protection is guaranteed to the caravans that pass twice a week to and from Afghanistan throughout this 25 miles of neutral territory. At the Lundi Kotal, the further entrance of the Pass, five British officers and a regiment of Afridis—that tribe which only a few years ago was fighting against us—now garrison this lonely outpost of our Indian Empire. To the historic stronghold of Ali Musjid came the leading Khans, each bringing offerings of goodwill in the shape of the pick of their flocks of sheep and the finest specimens of their honey. Contrast such wild and semi-civilised scenes with Daily and Agra, those centres of artistic wealth and of priceless architectural monuments, for the preservation of which and the great care bestowed upon them universal thanks are due to the late Viceroy, Lord Curzon. (Loud cheers.) Imagine us next at Gwalior, and later on at Benares, making our public entry under conditions impossible in any other part of the world, mounted as we were on elephants, gorgeously caparisoned, and passing amid escorts and troops clothed and equipped in all the picturesqueness of mediæval pageantry. But among all these varied and striking impressions none have stirred our hearts as did Ridge at Delhi and the grounds and ruins of the Lucknow Residency. (Cheers.) They recalled with vivid reality those glorious heroes and those thrilling deeds which will for ever make sacred the story of the Indian Mutiny. I think you will all be interested to know that Col. Bonham one of the few survivors of the siege of Lucknow, is present here among us to-day. (Cheers.) Although he was wounded three times during the siege, I am glad to say he is still fit and well, and was good enough to act as our guide when he were at Lucknow in December last. (Cheers.) The new year saw us in Calcutta, the capital of India, and the second largest city of the British Empire, where our reception was most cordial and sympathetic. Here I had the satisfaction of laying the foundation-stone of the Queen Victoria Memorial Hall, a great and national memorial—the inception of which is chiefly due Lord Curzon—(cheers)—to be a treasure house of relics and records of the life and reign of our late beloved Sovereign, whose memory is held in loving veneration by every race throughout the continent of India. (Cheers.)

NORTH AND SOUTH.

If time permitted I should like to dwell upon Burma, so different as it is to India in the nature of its people and in its social characteristics, to speak of the famous golden pagoda at Rangoon, of the interesting sights at Mandalay, and of three delightful days spent on the great River Irrawaddy. Let us change the scene to Madras and its historic associations, so closely connected with the foundation of our Indian Empire. Let us pass thence through the hot plains of Southern India, journeying northwards through Benares, the metropolis of Hinduism, with its sacred river and famous shrines until at length we enter the region of frost and snows at Quetta, with its outpost at Chaman, another gateway in this wild and mountainous district which constitutes our North-west frontier of India. Leaving Quetta we retrace our steps through that triumph of engineering skill, the railroad through the Bolan Pass, and descending from an altitude of 5,500 feet we pass through the burning plains of Sind and reach Kurrachee, the rapidly-growing port of that province. And here we bid farewell to the country where for many months we had found a second home, and for whose people we shall preserve a lasting affection. (Cheers.) But these are mere first impressions. I am fully aware how impossible it is to gain accurate and intimate knowledge of so vast a country by a visi of only four and a-half months. Yet I would strongly suggest to those who are interested in the great questions which surround the India of to-day to go there and learn as much as is possible by personal observation on the spot. (Hear, hear.) I cannot but think that every Briton who treads the soil of India is assisting towards a better understanding with the Mother Country, helping to break down prejudice, to dispel misapprehension, and to foster sympathy and brotherhood. (Cheers.) Thus he will not only strengthen the old ties but create new ones—(cheers)—and so, please God! secure a better understanding and a closer union of hearts between the Mother Country and her Indian Empire. (Loud cheers.)

MR. MORLEY'S SPEECH.

Mr. Balfour afterwards proposed "Our Indian Empire," and Mr. Morley, Secretary for India, replies as follows:—

Your Royal Highnesses, my Lords, Ladies and Gentlemen,—Very few sentences will be needed from me on behalf of the great services which day by day and year by year carry on the most stupendous undertaking that has ever been committed to any governing race. The Prince of Wales has done full justice to those great agents of ours from the Viceroy down to the humble clerks and others—he has done full justice to all those agents and instruments in this overwhelming task. But I recollect and I am sure most of those here to-day recollect that when his Royal Highness before five years ago he dropped a word which resounded through this hall and which resounded through the country and I would venture to think that to-day though his phrase may be less sonorous and come less immediately home to us he has again dropped a phrase which ought to be just as fruitful, and which ought to affect as just as deeply as the phrase that fell from him five or six years ago. (Hear, hear.) I will tell this illustrious assembly what in my opinion it is. It is when his Royal Highness, after recounting in eloquent and picturesque language all his experiences said that it might be that what we needed to perfect our work, to further it, were wider elements of sympathy. (Cheers.) I am bound to say that, from my own tolerably short experience of Indian Government when the Prince of Wales talks of the wider elements of sympathy I believe he there recognises that sympathy is the secret of our power in India, exactly as justice and clemency are the corner-stone of our strength in that dominions. It is the true secret of our power. All that has fallen from Mr. Balfour commands my entire agreement and accord, but I will only say this, though sympathy is the supreme duty, nobody can deny that in India sympathy has also to meet with supreme difficulties. It is no easy thing in dealing with so many nations and races of different creeds of different faiths, old customs and habits—it is no easy thing to get into strict sympathy with all these heterogeneous populations, but that is a duty that has got, at all events, to be persistently attempted, (Hear, hear.) It is quite true that this diversity of faith and race draws a well down between the intercourse of any Western and any Asiatic, and I think Lord Curzon used the right phrase when he said: 'Who can be sure that he knows the mind and the heart of these millions of heterogeneous people, between whom and ourselves this veil of mystery droops?' However that may be the attempt must be made, and I for one most ardently welcome the language which has fallen from his Royal Highness, because I believe it will have the effect all over India and in this country of doing much to unite the Government and the governed. You can only unite the Government and the governed in the peculiar circumstances between ourselves and the population of India, by sympathy. (Hear, hear.) The Government of India, of which I will only say one word, is complex and very cumbrous: and it may be that, not in our time, perhaps, but before any very long time, the great fabric which was created by the Act of 1858, which transferred the Government from the East India Company to the Crown, may have to be revised. But that is be certainly for my day. I will only say this, that the key to good Government in India and to the steadfast and successful working of the machine, does depend upon a good and right understanding between his Majesty's Government at Whitehall and the agents of that Government at Simla. And that is the last word that I have to say. It is my happy fortune to be able to assure this illustrious assembly that the excellent and helpful accord between the Secretary of State and the Government of India never been more complete than it is now. I am glad to say no signs between the present Secretary of State and the present Governor-General (cheers) in the Governor-General's house and in the name of that great host of his fellow-countrymen, I beg to tender you their thanks for the toast that you have just drunk. (Cheers.)

Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman, in proposing "The City of London," observed that the whole nation was interested in the success of the visit of the Prince and Princess of Wales. The

THE EDUCATION BILL.

GREAT DEMONSTRATION AT THE ALBERT HALL.

A GREAT demonstration of London Churchmen was held on May 11 in the Albert Hall, which was crowded, to protest against the Education Bill. The Bishop of London presided.

It was a stirring scene which met the eye of the Bishop when, escorted by Mr. Martin Tilby, the secretary of the Church Defence and Instruction Committee, he passed to his seat on the platform. The concert room was literally packed from floor to topmost galleries. In the boxes, in the orchestra, and round the ledge of seats near the great organ Churchmen and women sat wedged close together awaiting the opening of the meeting. The Bishop was supported by the Right Rev. the Primus of the Episcopal Church in Scotland, the Bishops of Stepney, Kensington, Islington, Kingston, and Woolwich, the Archdeacons of London, Middlesex, and Southwark, the Duke of Somerset, Lord Ashcombe (chairman, Church Defence Committee), Viscount Halifax, Lord Ribblesdale (a Radical peer, who sat in the body of the hall), Mr. Talbot, M.P., Col. Williams, M.P., Sir James Ferguson, Lord Balcarres, M.P., Lord Robert Cecil, M.P., the Dean of Canterbury, Canon Barker, Sir Francis Powell, M.P., Sir Charles L. Ryan, Sir S. Hoare, Sir Lewis Dibdin, Sir F. Wigan, Mr. A. Griffith-Boscawen, Mr. P. Thornton, M.P., Mr. Ian Malcolm, Sir C. Phillipps, Mr. J. F. Remnant, M.P., Mr. Athelstan Riley, Mr. Chancellor F. V. Smith, Mr. F. D. Smith, M.P., and Sir W. Tomlinson.

THE SPEECHES.

The following is a report of the principal speeches delivered at the meeting:—

The Bishop of London said that they came as a united Church of England—and if they doubted it, let them look at the platform—to explain to a country which loved justice why, as a united Church, they opposed the Bill. He did not wish to use a word of which he might be ashamed on Whit Sunday. He had made it a point to read what had been said for the Bill, and also the somewhat late apology made by Mr. Birrell the previous night as to what the Church of England had done. But he stood there to say that he considered it an unfair Bill—(cheers)—because they were forced to hand over their schools, whether they wanted to or not. Seven-eighths of their schools were under trust because they were encouraged to build them by the State, but if they declined to hand them over they would be forced to. They had been told that they should be offered rent for them. Had they built them for rent? ("No!") Why, they would have built flute or rubber factories for that. (Laughter.) What they complained of was that the Bill confiscated the purpose for which the schools were built. But the "two days a week"—well, the local authority might not treat with them, but their teachers were not to teach—("Shame!")—and by the resolutions that came pouring in from them they seemed to like it least of all. (Cheers.) But the crowning unfairness would as if separate treatment were accorded to the Nonconformists to what was accorded to the Church of England. Whatever the intentions of the authors were, it was an unfair Bill, and it would not conduce towards Christianity in England. (Loud cheers.) The Church only wished to be left alone—they hated politics and controversy and had been quiet so long that people though they had only got to kick her and she would take it lying down, but that meeting did not look like doing that. (Cheers and laughter.) They might be borne down by numbers, but unless there was a drastic alteration they would fight the Bill from Parliament to Parliament, and not rest until they had established it on what they thought had been the true Liberal principles of religious liberty and equality. (Prolonged cheering.)

The Bishop of Southwark said that South London joined in that united protest. But while it was a meeting of protest they desired that it should also one of appeal to the generosity of their fellow-countrymen. There was principle underneath their schools, namely—that their children should be taught their own faith by teachers who believed it. As to Bible teaching—why, the Church had been throughout the great and thorough and simple teacher of the Bible, and when people came prating about simple Bible teaching he felt inclined to say that their grandmother was able to look after her own eggs. The appeal they made that night, which would be reverberated all over the country, would lead to the attempt to solve the problem by the application of the principle of liberty and respect for variety of religious convictions.

Mr. George Wyndham moved the following resolution:—"That the Education Bill now before Parliament is a violation of the principles of justice, liberty, and true religious education, and on these grounds this meeting calls upon all Churchmen, irrespective of political party, to offer it a strenuous opposition. For hundreds of years, he said, since the days of Alfred the Great, the Church has given education to the children of the country, but it was only 70 years ago that the State began to help in the work. The Bill proposes to establish throughout the country a kind of religious education which does not satisfy Churchmen. That is a violation of justice—and that is the Bill. All the rest is leather and pruenella. The squities of the case will not be met until the State abandons the idea of handicapping the Church in order that undenominational teaching may be set up in its place—if theleoal authority will allow it. (Laughter.) The presumption of the Bill was against Church teaching at all times and in all places. Their opponents said it was only the bishops who objected to undenominational teaching. (Oh!) He denied that they were being driven on by their bishops, but they stood by the bishops, and the bishops stood by them. (Cheers.) Mr. Asquith had described the right of the parent as a metaphisical figment. That meant a clever lie. (Laughter.) It was not a lie to say that the parent had the right, and it was not clever to deny it. That right came into being so soon as the State made education compulsory. (Hear, hear.) The time had come for Churchmen no longer to apologise for the faith that was in them. (Cheers.) They believed the teaching of the Church to be true, and they could never consent to the ousting of that teaching from the education of English children. For Churchmen and there could be no opposition between the Church and the Bible. They were mutually dependent; the two limbs of a mighty arch, which supported the whole edifice of their faith. (cheers.) Morality was not the foundation upon which Christianity had been erected. Morality was the roof which Christianity upheld to shelter all mankind. Churchmen held that it was the right of English children to be taught the catechism and to hear the liturgy of their Church, which were simple Bible teaching. (Cheers.) Churchmen would fight for their inheritance, but only with fair weapons. They would be scrupulous in combat and generous in victory. (Cheers.)

The Bishop of Stepney, seconding the resolution, said that among the obiter dicta which Mr. Birrell might live to regret was the observation that minorities must suffer. He (the Bishop) had always supposed that minorities ought to be protected. The resolution was carried unanimously, amid loud cheering.

The Dean of Canterbury next moved:—"That this meeting emphatically protests against those provisions in the Education Bill which infringe the right of parents, children, and teachers, and which destroy the freedom of Bible teaching, which has hitherto been enjoyed in voluntary schools." He said that Mr. Lloyd-George and his fellow Cabinet Ministers were standing between the children of England and the Bible, and he did not think they would appeal to the country in vain against the Bill. (Cheers.) The Church of England was the only Christian community in the whole world who taught the whole Bible. The Church wanted to give the people full milk, but the Government said they should have only parliamentary skim-milk if proved by local authorities.

Lord Robert Cecil, in seconding, declared that the Bill was founded on the notion that clericalism was the enemy. He exhorted his hearers to remember that they had a strong cause which should not be spoiled by violence, and he protested against the notion that religious instruction was a mere adjunct to education, since it was the very foundation on which all education must rest.

Canon Brooke supported the resolution, which was also carried.

A vote of thanks to the Bishop of London and the speakers was accorded on the motion of Viscount Halifax, who asked what was the true meaning of which was to be substituted for that of the Church of England as set out in the Church Catechism—(a cry of Nothing). They would have none of it—(cheers) for to do so they would betray the rights of the children and be absolutely false to Christ and His Church. He thanked Mr. Birrell only for one thing, and that was that this Bill had united the members of the Church of England as they had never been united before—(cheers)—and he had united them under the leadership of their Bishops. They would resist it in Parliament and out of Parliament, and they would never rest until they had destroyed it. (Loud cheers.)

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE.—May 15.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Lieut Col L S Newmarch B
Major A A Howell B
Major G M C Smith B
Major A G Turner I M S B
Mr L Saunders B Cov
Sir H Adamson B Covl
Mr D J A Campbell D Cov
Mr R S Greenshields B Cov
Mr E H Radice B Cov
Mr G R Cleveland B Cov
Mr H Copeland B Cov
Mr S Wilberforce B Cov
Mr J C Leighton B Cov
Mr N Smith B Cov
Mr W O Clark B Cov
Mr F J Port B Cov
Mr C Whitcombe B
Mr W M Ludlam B
Mr J N Sharpe B
Mr F M Leyesterpe B
Mr V H Jackson B
Mr C H De Mello B
Mr P J Thornton B
Mr R E Purves B
Mr M S Emerson B
Mr A C Bateman B
Mr C J A Hoskins B
Mr R G Richardson B

Mr L W J Perkins B
Mr W Collins B
Mr F R Bagley B
Mr J M Hartley B
Mr C M Mellor B
Mr W Swain B
Mr T H Wall B
Mr P G Jones B
Mr J H Marshall B
Mr G T de la Hey B
Mr D J Dempsey B
Mr B C Wormicke B
Mr W S Thornton B
Mr G Lauder B
Mr L G Moore M Cov
Mr E Scott M Cov
Mr C H Whitcombe M
Mr W F Miles M
Mr F J Wilson M
Miss A M Carmold M
Lieut Col M J Meade C I E Bo
Mr J C Kor Bo Cov
Mr A C L Wilkinson Bo
Mr F W Bain Bo
Mr T J B Thatcher Bo
Mr M R Jardine Bo

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Mr J Copeland B 3 mo M C
Mr R MacGill B 1 week's furl
Mr E Hyrher B 3 mo M C

Capt W H Tucker M 1 day's extraordinary leave
Mr R F Grimley M Cov 5 mo extraordinary leave

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Mr R Mac Gill B
Mr E O Fowler B

Mr E J Harrison B
Mr M B Thein B

From May 15 to May 18.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Col C H V Garbett I A
Brevet Col E S Hastings (1st Punj)
Lieut Col H A B Boulderson I A
Lieut Col E L Holloway 64 Pra
Lieut Col C J Sarkies I M S
Major N S Bertie-Clay B A
Major H A F Macrath 51 Sikhs
Major R G B Raitt I A
Major F A Wilson R E
Capt H Bowen R A
Capt S G Fowler R G A
Capt D Bursler R E
Capt D M Govan 5 G B
Capt J D Graham I M S
Capt D W Maxwell 1-4 G R
Capt A E Whatman inspector Army Signalling

Capt J H Watson 13 Watson's Horse
Capt A C Ralph 8 Raj
Capt W G French 23 G R
Capt H G L Gorbett 96 Burma Inf
Lieut G W Atkins 25 Punj
Lieut G C Cooper 121 Pra
Lieut D Cameron 7 Raj
Lieut R R Hart 73 C I
Lieut L E McConaghey 0 Cav
Lieut H N North R E
Lieut C I Shepherd 53 Sikhs
Lieut R S Waller 27 Mundatts
Lieut W K Thyne R I M
Lieut A Willock R I M
Sub-Lieut R Price R I M
Chief Engineer F F Pickard R I M

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Capt E H Payne Mily Accts Dept
Capt C G Halliday R E
Lieut R S L Maydwell 30 Lrs
Lieut F H Maynard 125 R

Assist Engineer A A Macdonald R I M
Nursing Sister Miss W M Aldridge Q A M N S I

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Capt A Shairp S T C 8 mo M C
Capt B W Melmoles R I days

Lieut H Bonnett I G R 3 mo M C
Lieut R G Hall 1st Mah 3 mo M C

THE WEEK'S MAIL SUMMARY.

LONDON, May 11.

HOME.

Court.—The King received the Chinese Commissioners on the 10th.—The King and the Prince and Princess of Wales on Sunday morning attended service at Westminster Abbey to give thanks for the safe return of the Prince and Princess from their Indian tour.—The King on Monday travelled to Newmarket by motor-car.

Cricket.—Last Friday, Lancashire beat Warwickshire by eight wickets, and M.C.C. beat Derbyshire by five wickets. On Saturday, Surrey beat Leicestershire by an innings and 270. Yorkshire beat Hampshire by seven wickets, and Northamptonshire defeated Worcestershire by 41 runs.—On Wednesday the match between Surrey and Essex was drawn, Cambridge University beat Yorkshire by 305 runs and M.C.C. beat Kent by 69.

Ecclesiastical.—The Primate presided last week at the annual meeting of the S.P.G. and the Bishop of Stepney at the jubilee meeting of the Missions to Seamen. The Lord Mayor presided on Monday at the annual meeting of the British and Foreign Sailors' Society, when Dr. Nansen was among the speakers.—The Lord Mayor also presided on Tuesday over a meeting in support of the Bishop of London's Fund. At a meeting with the same object on Monday, Lord Lansdowne spoke.—The Church of England League held its annual meeting on Tuesday, the Bishop of Sodor and Man presiding. the meeting upheld by a large majority the policy of the executive in declining to take sides on the education question.—The Queen Victoria Clergy Fund has also its annual meeting.

Election.—Mr. Bonar Law (U.) has been elected for Dulwich by 6,709 votes against 5,430 for Mr. D. Williamson (L.).

Insurance.—The North British Insurance Company has offered to take over the policies of the British insurers in the Mutual of New York, without medical examination, extra premiums, or any other expense; and has appointed as joint manager Mr. Haldeman, lately manager in London for the Mutual of New York. The offer is being largely accepted and the North British will collect from the Mutual of New York the surrender value of the transferred policies.

Ireland.—A statue of the late Mr. Lecky was last week unveiled by Lord Rathmore in the front square of Trinity College, Dublin.

German Visitors.—A large number of German municipal representatives were received in London on Monday by the Committee for the Study of Foreign Municipal Institutions. At a banquet over which Lord Avebury presided, Mr. Haldane proposed the toast of The German Emperor and Empress and at a luncheon on Tuesday, Mr. Bryce took a similar part. The visitors went to Windsor Castle on Wednesday.

Law.—The petition against Lord Castlereagh's election for Maidstone has been dismissed.—The Inquest on Major Whyte ended in a verdict of manslaughter against Dr. Adcock, and censure on other Christian Scientists concerned.

Mr. Birrell on Saturday laid the foundation-stone of a new chapel given by Lord Winterstoke to Taunton School, and on Sunday unveiled at Whitefield's Tabernacle a bust of Whitefield.

Naval and Military.—A Blue-book on the training of naval officers is published. Lord Tweedmouth says there is no intention of interfering with the continuity of policy.—Lord Esher is to preside over a new committee on the Auxiliary Forces.—The War Stores Commission has heard further evidence from Colonel Morgan and others.—Mr. Haldane, at a meeting of the Association for the Employment of Discharged Soldiers on Tuesday, said that in many ways Army training should facilitate the obtaining of civil employment by soldiers.—Lord Roberts addressed a large gathering of City men on Wednesday, the Lord Mayor presiding, on Imperial Defence, and resolutions endorsing his views were unanimously adopted.

Parliament.—The Prince of Wales took the oath in the House of Lords on the 10th. On the 14th, Lord Wemyss advocated compulsory Militia service. On the 15th the Colonial Marriages Bill was read a second time:—in the House of Commons, on the 10th, after speeches from Mr. J. Redmond, Mr. Asquith, Mr. Balfour, and Mr. Birrell, the Education Bill was read a second time by 410 to 204. On the 11th, the Coal Mines (Eight Hours) Bill was read a second time. On the 14th, the Prime Minister promised an inquiry by Royal Commission into the conduct of London police regarding street drunkenness and solicitation. The Plural Voting Bill was read a second time by 403 to 96. A number of measures made some progress on the 15th. On the 16th Mr. Lloyd-George introduced a Bill for census of production. The Finance Bill was read a second time, after speeches by Mr. Asquith. A resolution that hours of railway servants were in many cases excessive, and ought to be reduced by legislation and administrative action, was carried without opposition.

Political.—The Bishop of London presided in the Albert Hall on the 11th at a great demonstration of London Churchmen against the Education Bill. Mr. Balfour spoke at a meeting of City men to protest against the Bill on Wednesday. A Nonconformist attack on the Bill is made by the Rev. J. Hirst Hollowell.—Mr. Chamberlain presided last week at the annual meeting of the Liberal Union Club.—Mr. Churchill, speaking at a Liberal meeting in West Hartlepool, paid a warm tribute to Lord Salborne.

Railway Rates.—The Committee appointed by Lord Onslow in 1904 on the allegation of preferential rates made by British railways in favour of foreign producers has issued a report practically exonerating the railway companies.

Sugar Convention.—The International Committee adopting the British and Brazilian view, have decided that Brazilian sugar is not bountyfed and shall not be penalized by countervailing duties.

The American Ambassador presided at the annual dinner of the Royal Literary Fund last week.—Lord Claud Hamilton presided at the dinner of the Artists' General Benevolent Institution.—The Charity Organization Society held its annual meeting on Monday. Sir E. A. Brabrook presiding.—Lord Lytton presided on Tuesday at the annual meeting of the National Vigilance Association, whose good work was praised by Princess Christian in a letter.

Theatres.—On Saturday, The Shulamite, by C. Askew and E. Knoblauch, was produced at the Savoy, and Raffles, the Amateur Cracksman, by E. W. Hornung and E. W. Presbrey, at the Comedy. On Wednesday Mrs. H. de la Pasture's play, The Lonely Millionaire, appeared at the Adelphi.

THE EMPIRE.

Australia.—The New Zealand Premier has arrived at Sydney.

South Africa.—In Natal, there has been some shelling of rebel kraals, and on Saturday Kula's men were driven across the Buffalo river with a loss of 29 killed; but the attempt to surround Bambaza is hampered by transport difficulties.—The Natal Government was defeated on Tuesday, on a Bill for taxing unoccupied lands, but has since consented to retain office.—Sir West Ridgeway's Commission have practically concluded their labours, and it is expected that the elections in the Transvaal will take place before the end of the year.—In Cape Colony, a Progressive seat has been won by the Bond.

THE UNITED STATES.

Panama Canal.—The Senate Committee has decided in favour of a sea level canal.

San Francisco.—About 200,000 people still require relief and some help is being accepted from abroad.

FOREIGN.

Argentina.—Congress was opened at Buenos Ayres on Saturday by the President.

Austria.—Prince Hohenlohe, the new Premier, presented himself to the Reichsrath in Vienna on Tuesday, and made a speech in which he declared strongly in favour of franchise reform.

China.—The Chinese Government, in reply to inquiries from the foreign Legations, explains that the Customs edict is intended to simplify administration and not to supersede the present establishments.

France.—The strikers in Paris desire the English Saturday half-holiday, with a view to the Sunday closing of shops.

Germany.—The Reichstag has passed the Bill for the payments of members.—A German column which drove Morenga over the British border followed him on the British territory, in spite of a warning from a Cape Police trooper. Morenga has been captured by the Cape Police.

Italy.—The strikes in Rome and other cities ended on Saturday.

Russia.—The Tsar opened the Duma at the Winter Palace on the 10th with a speech in which he said that the "Duma" must realize the necessity of order as well as liberty. Most of the Russian journals consider the speech disappointing. Professor Mouromtseff, of Moscow was elected president of the Duma, and visited the Tsar next day. On Saturday the Duma made a demonstration in favour of a political amnesty. The Address in reply to the Speech from the Throne was brought in on Tuesday. It refers to the necessity of universal suffrage and of the abolition of old forms of government. It urges that without Ministers chosen by the majority, there can be no tranquil or regular work for the Duma. Before everything, it is necessary to cancel the state of siege throughout the country. The Address then outlines a programme of legislation, including the devotion to the peasants of State monastery and private lands. The Address concludes with an appeal for a full amnesty.—The new Council of the Empire opened on the 14th, when Count Witte took his seat among the Liberals.—M. Gevolsky has succeeded Count Lamsdorff as Foreign Minister.—In St. Petersburg Vice-Admiral Dzmitsch, commander of the port, has been murdered by workmen whom he tried to prevent from holding a demonstration.—Father Gapon's body is said to have been found.

Sweden.—The First Chamber of the Riksday has rejected the Government Reform Bill, which the First Chamber passed by 134 to 94.

Turkey announced on Monday its full acceptance of the British demands regarding the Egyptian frontier, and the Turkish garrison is said to have withdrawn from Tabah.

Obituary.—Lord Currie, Sir William Gordon of Earlston, the Rev. Dr. Milne, Admiral Sir F. W. Sullivan, Sir W. R. Brown, Sir R. Bromley, Surgeon General Sibthorpe, Lieutenant-Colonel N. J. Goodwyn, Professor Sathianathan, M.T.H. Chance, Judge Carver, Mr. Carl Schurz, M. Maurice Kaun, the Dowager Duchess of Beaufort, Mme. Lemmens-Sherrington.—"Times."

KHUNDALLA NOTES.—A correspondent at Khundalla writes under date the 31st May: Mr. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, who has been staying during the hot season at his bungalow, which is romantically situated and known as "Khundalla Castle," has been quietly doing some good among and enlivening the lives of the poorer classes of the residents. The other day he invited to his bungalow the children of the Poona Convent School, with their lady teachers, and a number of other guests, for whom refreshments were supplied, and an entertainment provided, and who left the bungalow at a late hour, much pleased with Mr. Byramjee's liberal hospitality. In the same manner, the children of the Khundalla Vernacular School, numbering nearly seventy-five, with their teachers, were invited to the bungalow this afternoon, the proceedings proving very interesting to those present. The children sat in the hall of the bungalow, and went through some of their lessons, including recitations in praise of Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, first Baronet, etc. At the close of the proceedings Mr. Byramjee made presents of packets of sweetmeats and small sums of money; and proceedings ended with cheers given by the children for Mr. Byramjee's long life and prosperity.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

ADMIRALTY May 12.

The undermentioned sub-lieutenants have been promoted to the rank of lieutenant: in his Majesty's fleet—namely:—E. B. Cloete, A. L. O'Brien, J. H. D. Cunningham. The undermentioned acting sub-lieutenants have been confirmed in the rank of sub-lieutenant in his Majesty's fleet—namely:—G. C. Boyle, A. M. Longmore.

Royal Naval Reserve—Sub-Lieut. [A. I. Moulton to be lieutenant.

War office, May 15.

6th (Inniskilling) Dragoons—Squadron Sergt.-Major G.H. Baale, from Cavalry School, to be reading-master, with the honorary rank of lieutenant, vice Honorary Capt. A. C. Shawyers retired.

21st (Empress of India's) Lancers—Capt. C. G. G. Hutchison resigns his commission.

Royal Regiment of Artillery.

Major (District Officer) A. Bayspoole is placed on retired pay.

Royal Horse and Royal Field Art.—The undermentioned majors retire on retired pay:—St. J. L. H. Du Plat Taylor, D.S.O., A. R. Savage, Capt. R. E. P. Wemyss retires on retired pay, Capt. W. H. C. Despard retires on temporary retired pay to serve in the Militia, under the provisions of article 509, Royal Warrant, March 19, 1906. Supernumerary Capt. E H Jones to be captain, vice A. B. Forman appointed adjutant. Lieut. L L Hoare is seconded for service in the army Ordnance Dept. Lieut. R. A. Fi Power is removed from the Army for absence without leave.

Royal Garrison Art.—Major A B N Churchill is seconded for service on the Staff. The undermentioned captains to be majors:—A P Dongles, on the seconded List; N G Barron, vice A B N Churchill; A E E Stiff vice G J L de Berry deceased. Capt. W E Kymble is seconded for service as an adjutant of Militia Art. Capt. J W C Dimsy is seconded for service in the Army Ordnance Dept. The undermentioned lieutenants to be captains:—H. Buckle, vice W E Kemble; W G Barne, on the Seconded List; C A Lyon on the Seconded List G E Garnets on the Seconded List; A H Rushton, vice H E Cadell promoted; Capt. W Loring to be adjutant vice Capt. B B Colbeck who has vacated that appointment.

Line Battalions.

The Kings (Liverppool Regt.)—Capt, J M Longfield retires on retired pay. Supernumerary Capt. G M P Hawthorn to be captain.

The Devonshire Regt, Lieut. G F Green to be captain vice H R Gunning.

The Leicestershire Regt.—Lieut J A Yates is seconded for service on the Staff; the promotion to the rank of lieutenant of Second Lieut. L S D O F F T de O P Tollemache, Tollemache is antedated to March 24 1905 vice J A Yates.

The Royal Scots Fusiliers—Capt A St L Fetherstonhaugh is seconded for service as an adjutant of Volunteers.

The Royal Welsh Fusiliers—The undermentioned lieutenants to be captains,—G J P Geiger, vice H. O S Cadogan, seconded the Hon. C R Clegg-Hill. D S O vice G J P Geiger, seconded for service on the Staff. D Powell, vice the Hon. C R Clegg-Hill. D S O appointed adjutant, 4th batt. Second Lieut W H C Pery-Knox-Gore to be lieutenant, vice D Powell promoted.

South Wales Borderers—Capt. and Brevet Major N Burrows is seconded for service as an adjutant of Volunteers.

The East Surrey Regt.—Lieut. L M Wilson is seconded for service as an adjutant of Volunteers.

The South Staffordshire Regt.—Supernumerary Lieut O A Geoghegan to be lieutenant, vice S Bonner, seconded.

The Oxfordshire Light Inf.—Capt. and Brevet Major E A Seanion is removed from the regiment and placed on the Half-pay List, under the provisions of Article 93a, Royal Warrant Oct. 25 1903. Lieut J T Weatherby to be captain, vice R D Key worth, seconded. Second Lieut R C Evelegh to be lieutenant vice J T Weatherby.

The Essex Regt.—Lieut Col and Brevet Col. F J Brown C B on completion of his period of service in command of a battalion, retires on retired pay. Major and Brevet Col R J Tudway, D S O to be lieutenant-colonel, vice Brevet Col F J Brown, C B Capt W H Wreford-Brown to be major vice Brevet Col R J Tudway, D S O.

Army Pay Department.

Capt J Curteis, paymaster, is granted the substantive rank of major in the Army.

Army Veterenary Corps

Major J B Savage retires on retired pay.

Memoranda.

Colonel T Stock, on completion of his period of service as colonel in charge of records, Eastern Counties Grouped Regimental District, is placed on half-pay; Lieut-Col C Grant, on completion of his period of service on the Staff, is placed on half-pay; Capt L A Bagshawe, half-pay, retires on retired pay; Quar and Honorary Lieut M McGuire, the Sherwood Foresters (Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire Regt), is granted the honorary rank of captain.

Reserve of Officers.

Sir M R A Cholmeley, Bart, late captain, Grenadier Guards, to be captain; the Hon. R L Lloyd-Phillips, Esq, late captain, 1st Life Guards, to be captain; H G C, Viscount Lascelles, late second lieutenant, Grenadier Guards, to be second lieutenant; Lieut C R Harding resigns his commission.

Admiralty, 15th May,

Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve.

The undermentioned gentleman has been appointed a Surgeon, viz.:—Thomas Guthrie. Dated 11th May.

Admiralty, 16th May, 1906.

In accordance with the provisions of Her late Majesty's Order in Council of the 23nd February, Paymaster Frederick Charles Valentine Brown has been placed on the retired List, Dated 11th May.

Engineer Lieutenant Ralph Hill Codrington Ball has been promoted to the rank of Engineer Commander in his Majesty's Fleet. Dated 14th May.

Royal Naval Reserve.

Sub-Lieutenant John Vernen Forster to be Lieutenant. Dated 14th May.

War Office, 18th May, Brevet.

Captain Alic Sutherland, Princess Louise's (Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders), and Captain Samuel Kirk Flint, the Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regiment) to be Majors, in recognition of their services during the operations in the Bahr-el-Ghaza province, January to March. Dated 25th August,

Memorandum.

Major W A Bouinois, Royal Artillery, would have been recommended to His Majesty for reward, had he survived.

War Office, Pall Mall, 18th May.

7th (Princess Royal's) Dragoon Guards. The undermentioned Second Lieutenants to be Lieutenants:—J C Hoys Thomson, vice R J K Potter, seconded. Dated 11th January. H G Shrubb, vice J L Mansel, promoted. Dated 14th March.

Grenadier Guards.

Lieutenant Douglas C L Stephen is seconded for service with the Macedonian Gendarmerie. Dated 8h April.

Scots Guards.

Major James F Erskine to be Lieutenant-Colonel vice Brevet Colonel G J Cuthbert, placed on half-pay. Dated 25th April.

Captain the Honorable Walter P Hore Ruthven, D S O (Master of Ruthven), to be Major, vice J F Erskine, promoted. Dated 25th April.

Captain Albert A L Stephen, D S O, is seconded for service with the Macedonian Gendarmerie Dated 28th April.

Second Lieutenant (on probation) A R W S. Clark-Kennedy resigns his Commission. Dated 29th May.

Line Battalions.

The Roy

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, MAY 18.

SELF-ACCUSED.

The Clapham Park tragedy has brought the usual confession. Whatever the cause—mania or love of notoriety—a sensational occurrence such as this poor woman's death invariably brings one or more of these confessions. The police are too wary now rashly to conclude that a man self-accused is really guilty of the crime with which he charges himself. All recent confessions have been bogus, but there is one on record which came to tragedy. A sailor named Thomas Wood was tried by court-martial at Plymouth for mutiny and murder on board the Hermione nine years previously. The one witness against him was the master of the vessel upon which the crime had been committed. This man swore to the prisoner most positively. It would have been risky to accept this evidence of identification, seeing that the parties had not met for nine years, in which time the accused had grown from boyhood to manhood. But here the prisoner settled the matter himself by pleading guilty.

JACK ASHORE.

He declared that he had been swept into the mutiny against his will, and now threw himself on the mercy of the Court. The latter quickly had him executed, in spite of the passionate entreaties of the man's family, who swore that there was a mistake in the case—that he was never on board the Hermione and had never previously seen his accuser. After the execution of the sailor the case came before the country as the result of a prosecution instituted by the Admiralty of a newspaper for libel. The outcome was that the dead man's name was completely cleared. When first accused of the crime he consulted a friend who could write: he himself could not. The friend, believing him guilty, wrote his confession and plea for mercy, hoping that by that method the accused would stand a better chance of escape than by pleading not guilty. It was now proved beyond all doubt that at the time of the mutiny and murder Wood was on board the Marlborough, and that he had never set foot on the other vessel.

THE WISDOM OF UNWISDOM.

It has been said that if some sensible men had been attended to we should still be eating acorns. Certainly the Duma had never come into existence had the sensible men of the autocracy had their way. It is too much to hope that Russia will straight way settle down into a model country with the best of laws made in the best of possible ways. We must not forget that France got her Parliament, yet still had to have her bloody Revolution. Japan took her constitution quietly, but between Japan and Russia there is a difference. It took over twoscore years to get the great Reform Bill passed in this country, and was secured only then by Broughm's compelling William IV to sign a declaration saying The King grants permission to Earl Grey and his Chancellor, Lord Brougham, to create such a number of peers as will be sufficient to ensure the passing of the Reform Bill. The threat sufficed: the Bill passed.

A PROTRACTED STRUGGLE.

The battles over Catholic Emancipation were long and bitter. Those of us who have wondered at the fierceness of the education controversy forget how our forebears fought for their opinions. Catholics were forbidden to hold property in Ireland; their public worship was proscribed; they were excluded from holding office in the learned professions; they were deprived of the guardianship of their children; they were forbidden, if they held property, to intermarry with Protestants; they had no votes. Ministry after Ministry tried its hand at reform without success. The Gordon riots were but one of the disturbances arising out of the struggle. When finally the King had to sign the Bill, he wept and raged. "I am miserable, wretched!" he moaned. If I do give my assent, I'll go to the baths abroad, and thence to Hanover, and I'll not return to England any more. Let them get a Catholic King." And so swearing he would not consent, he assented. Really the Duma has come to birth after no stormier struggles than have preceded some of our own reforms.

HUSTLERS.

How long does it take the average pair of birds to set up house? Last Friday, painters, decorating the exterior of a house, were compelled to destroy the nest of a couple of sparrows. Not a straw was left in place. Four-and-twenty hours later the men returned to the same spot to give second coat of paint. There in the old position, was a new nest completed an egg laid in it and a bird in possession. Perhaps an ornithologist will tell us if this is a record.

A NESTING RECORD.

The nesting season has brought us the usual crop of charming little stories of the birds. One which has not appeared in the London papers concerns a thrush which has reared a thriving family in a farm kitchen not 'arfrom London and while the thrush are industriously cultivating feathers is sitting in the same kitchen upon another nest of eggs. A record of a different order comes from Scotland. A family has just said farewell for the summer to a quite famous waterhen. For the last thirteen years this bird has made its nest in the vicinity of a farm reared its babies and set them in the way they should go. The summer ended the matron leaves her marshy haunts and takes up with the domestic fowls. For thirteen years she has wintered with the poultry roosting and feeding with them as to the manner born.

EQUIVOCAL.

The day was hot, and Justice Holroyd, preparatory to lunch, had retired to his private room, and the emissary found him, stripped to the waist, and snorting and puffing over a tub of soap and cold water. The case was explained. Ought the man's evidence to be admitted? Certainly not, was the answer. What an ass Park must be to hesitate. Go back and tell him from me that the man's evidence is clearly inadmissible. The messenger meekly bowed, but ventured to expostulate. The fellow says he is a Christian, my lord. Christian? roared Holroyd out of the soapsuds. He be hanged! He's no more a Christian than I am, and that was the answer which came presently to the ears of the over-conscientious Justice Part.

HEATED ORATORY.

This appears to be a sort of dressing-room for some of your witnesses, said Mr. Justice Grantham to Mr. Dickens the other day at Maidstone, when an aged deponent solemnly removed his coat in the witness-box. In o her days in other courts the remark might have been made applicable to the Bar, as well as to witnesses. Rufus Coate, whose speeches are still regarded to-day as the quintessence of American forensic oratory, did indeed make a dressing-room of the court. Upon entering the room he would appear enormously stout. As soon as he got to work upon a hostile witness he would remove an overcoat, revealing beneath another of different colour. As the case progressed another overcoat would be shed; then another or so. He always wore four or five, and doffed and donned them according as the excitement of the case affected his temperature.

THE PEOPLE'S DOWRY.

The suggestion of the Lord Mayor that the people of Great Britain should make Queen Maud a present upon the occasion of the coronation of the King of Norway, her consort, follows a pretty precedent. When Queen Alexandra was married, her countrymen determined that she should not be a stranger to her new home. They subscribed 100,000 kroner, or about £5500 in English money, with which they, happily called the People's Dowry. This, the most cherished of all fair bride's many wedding gifts. She, in testimony of her love for her native land, devoted a tenth of her dowry to providing wedding gifts for six Danish brides of the humblest class during the year of her own wedding.

AN ABSENT-MINDED QUEEN.

Fan-making is still an important industry in Paris, but the articles now produced do not compare for beauty with the products of the eighteenth century, when goldsmiths, jewellers metal-workers, carvers and artists combined to make fans which to-day are worth fabulous prices. Probably the strangest fan ever used was that employed one evening by Queen Victoria. At a signal from the Queen the company rose to return from supper to the ballroom. Leaning upon the arm of the Prince Consort her Majesty entered the ballroom smiling and bowing and fanning herself with a huge table fork. In a moment of forgetfulness she had picked up from beside her plate not the fan at which she had aimed but a particularly substantial piece of cutlery.

LIVING TOMBS.

A pardon is a remission of guilt; and amnesty is oblivion. So says the law of England. It is oblivion, then, which the Duma claims for all the prisoners in the Russian gaols. Oblivion of another sort has hitherto been the fate of Russian State prisoners. Pitched, untried, into the dungeon of a fortress-prison, a man is from that hour legally dead—as dead as were the captives in the Bastille. The names of the prisoners are known only to the governor of the gaol, and never mentioned by him. To the rest of the penal colony the man who yesterday was a national figure is a number in convict garb. And yet the spirit which animated Stepniak and Prince Kropotkin in their days of trial seems to live still in the captives of to-day or how could it happen that, despite the barriers between themselves and outer life, they manage to send telegrams to the Duma!

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	2	1	3
B Mandvi, Chukla, Comere khadi and Dongri	6	3	22
C Market, Dhont Talao, Fanswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	10	8	25
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Malabar Hill	2	1	7
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	7	5	37
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	2	1	10
G Mahim and Worli	3	4	17
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	1	0	0
Hospitals	0	1	13
Total	33	24	134
Total plague deaths to date	133,015	297,234	5
Same date last year	45	51	149

SMALL-POX.
Attack. 1 Death. 1

FLORILINE.—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly-whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed of the juice of Honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot: 60, Farringdon Road, London, England.

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MARVELLOUS PREPARATION.

Refreshing as a Turkish Bath. Invaluable for all Toilet Purposes.
Splendid Cleansing Preparation for the Hair.
Removes Stains and Grease Spots from Clothing, Etc.
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Allays the Irritation caused by Mosquito Bites.
Invigorating in Hot Climates. Cleans Plate and Jewellery.
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For Sale by all Grocers and Chemists.

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PRESERVED,
POTTED
AND
CURRIED.

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WHOLESALE DEPOTS:
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KARACHI.
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MANAGING AGENTS:
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ARE YOU WEAK?

DO YOU WANT TO BE STRONG? DO YOU WANT TO FEEL THE VIM, THE SNAP AND FIRE OF VIGOUR? DO YOU WANT COURAGE, ENERGY AND AMBITION TO SUPPORT YOU IN YOUR CARES AND TROUBLES?

I have devoted my life to the development of manly and womanly vigour. I've made a great success. My methods are now being approved by the greatest scientists and doctors and copied.

I have proved that electricity is the basis of all animal life, and that "weak men," dyspeptics, rheumatics, sufferers from lost energy, weak kidneys, pains in the back, head, chest and shoulders, from varicocele and its allied weaknesses, etc., are weak in electricity.

My Electric Body Battery restores this life in a few weeks and cures every time.

MAKES MEN OVER. It beats the world for building up men broken down from dissipation and neglect of the laws of nature. No matter what your trouble is, you can be made better and stronger by using this wonderful Battery. It pours glowing vitality into the body, and that does wonders. Try it and save doctors' bills and useless suffering. It cures rheumatism, back pains, and all organic weakness.

READ MY BOOK. I have a book which every man and woman should read. It tells facts that are of interest to every man who wants to remain young in vitality at any age. Send for this book to-day if you can't call I will send it post free. If you call my physician will give you a free test Consultation is free. Remember my Battery does not burn, though you feel the current and can regulate it. I warrant it to give a strong current for a year, though no man who uses it right needs it over three months. Act to-day.

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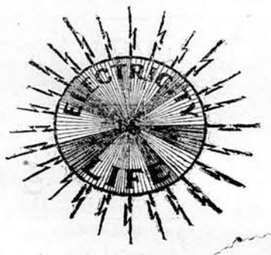
"WAS SUPPOSED NEVER TO WALK AGAIN." PARALYZED FOR 3 YEARS!



THINK OF IT? 3 years in bed, unable to move; now walks. Mrs. ROBERTS' letter tells the whole story:—

7, CONTRACTORS' BUILDING,
CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY,
7th September, 1905.

DR. A. T. SANDEN.

SIR,

This is a true and candid statement which I wish to be made known to the Public at large about your Herculex.

I was paralysed for a period of three years and unable to leave my bed; I had the advice of many experienced Doctors, but of no avail; and they all gave me the same reply that I would never walk; and I also tried many drugs. At last I gave up all hopes of ever walking again, when I saw an Advertisement in the "Times of India" concerning your Herculex and its wonderful cure, so I made up my mind to see you personally about my sickness.

After seeing you, my hopes revived a little, but I still had a doubt, until I brought the Herculex and wore it; to my surprise and joy, I was able to walk about the house by holding to things as I passed them; after two months' use I was able to go for a change and back with the help of my daughter, aged fourteen, and up-to-date I am doing remarkably well and hope soon to be perfectly well, though you did not expect to find a change before the end of six months.

I am, indeed, thankful to you for your care and kind attention, and your Herculex Belt is a wonderful cure, which I hope will benefit many more sufferers same as I was.

Yours faithfully,
(Sd.) B. ROBERTS.

This needs no comment. Judge for yourself after cures like this. It will pay you to investigate my system of treatment. All consultations are free! If you are unable to call, write for my latest works on electrical treatment, which will be mailed you free on receipt of your name and address.

CALL OR ADDRESS:
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75, Hornby Road, 1st floor,
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For Typewriters.

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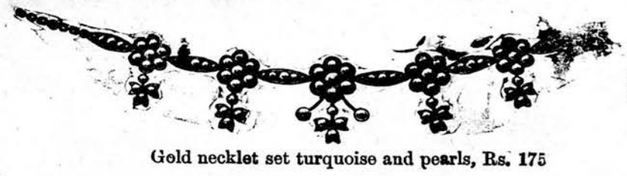
Gold pendant set pearls, Rs. 32.

Gold brooch set sapphire and pearls, Rs. 100.


Gold necklet set turquoise and pearls, Rs. 175

Gold pearl pendant, Rs. 38.

Gold pendant set pearl, Rs. 32.

Gold pendant set pearls and gold chain, Rs. 50.

Gold necklet set pearls, Rs. 250.

Gold brooch set peridot and pearls, Rs. 140.

Gold pearls, Set Bracelet Rs. 205.

Gold brooch olivine and pearls, Rs. 112.

Gold pendant and chain set pearls, Rs. 50.

Gold pendant set turquoise and pearls, Rs. 115.

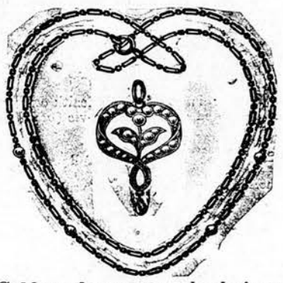
Gold pendant set pearls, Rs. 75.

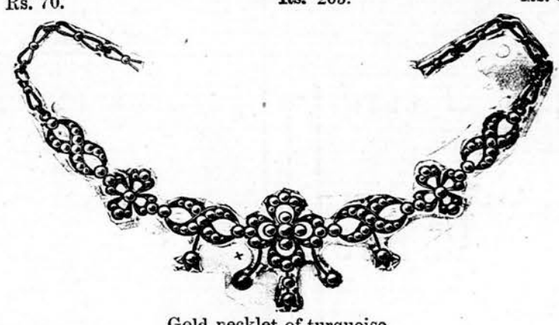
Gold pendant set pearls, Rs. 70.

Gold pendant set pearls, Rs. 38.

Gold pendant set pearls Rs. 38.

Gold pendant set diamonds and pearls, Rs. 135


Gold pendant set pearls platinum and gold chain, Rs. 55.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B 37890, 15 ct. gold, twisted wire brooch, Rs. 10.

B 39361, Bracelet set with turquoise matrix and baroque pearls Rs. 90

B 34852, 18ct. gold, Rs. 7-12
9ct. gold, Rs. 3-8
B 35491, Rs. 22.
B 37144, Solid gold charm, Rs. 17
B 44194. Turquoise matrix mounted in 15ct. gold, Rs. 31.
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46258, Brooch, 18carat gold Rs. 20.
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FATAL TO INSECT LIFE.
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Be quite sure you get KEATING'S.
IT KILLS
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A French Remedy for all Irregularities.
Thousands of Ladies always keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, as on the first sign of any irregularity of the System a timely dose can be administered. Those who use them recommend them, hence the enormous sale.
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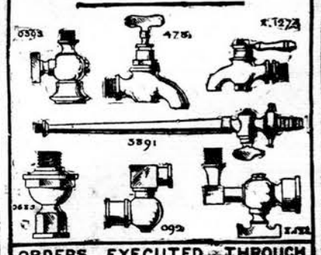

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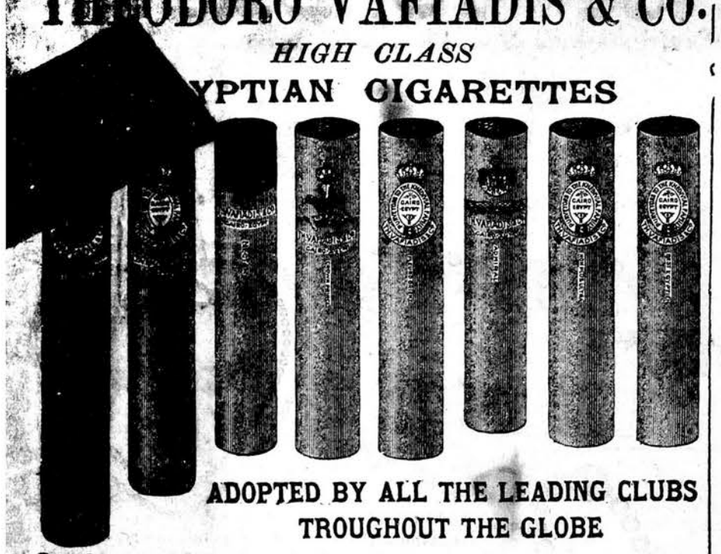

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USE ONLY and USE ALWAYS

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A LUXURIOUS PERFUME IN HEALTH.

MOST REFRESHING.

Far Superior to the German Kinds.

A NECESSARY RESTORATIVE IN SICKNESS.

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The effect of the Standard Phosphoric Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred ills is immediate and permanent, all the miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is simply marvellous.

Its energizing effects are shewn from the first day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort. Digestion is Invigorated, The Appetite increases wonderfully. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, and Skin clear and healthy.

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BENEDICTINE

Possessing most Powerful Germ-killing Properties.

The BENEDICTINE liqueur is beneficial to health owing to its spirituous foundation being composed only of eau-de-vie (brandies) of the very purest quality.

Its principal characteristics may be summed up as follows:—

Distinctness of taste, richness of flavour and a delicious bouquet improving with age.

Moreover, the fact has never been disputed, that when diluted with cold water, the liqueur is possessed of great *ANTIAPOPLECTIC (against apoplexy, sudden loss of sense and voluntary motions), APERIENT (slow purgative), DIGESTIVE* and *ANTISPASMODIC (against convulsions,* qualities). *REFRESHES* and *STRENGTHENS* the nervous and tired brain marvellously, and works as a perfect boon to invalids and a blessing combined with luxury to mankind.

Many celebrated doctors and literary men both in France and other countries have given the liqueur the brilliant testimony of their appreciation, as may be seen by the following letters:—

* * * * Those of my readers who have confidence in my culinary recommendations, and I trust they are many, will do well to note that I prefer BENEDICTINE to all other liqueurs.

ALEXANDER DUMAS.

* * * * * At a time when the luxuries of the table are sought after on all sides, I do not hesitate to acknowledge and recommend BENEDICTINE as the queen of liqueurs, now to be seen on any table. It is found and appreciated alike in restaurants, in private families, and on the tables of princes.

H. DE PENE.

* * * * * We place BENEDICTINE upon our tables for its excellent flavour and delicate perfume, without thinking that this dainty is a powerful specific, a liqueur most efficacious for promoting digestion and the regular circulation of the blood.

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LIQUEUR BENEDICTINE.—Among the liqueurs invented or manufactured by the monks of France, the Benedictine from a hygienic point of view occupies the foremost rank. It is not only an exquisite and savory beverage for persons in good health, but in cases of illness or recovery it is equally beneficial. It may be used to advantage in all cases where Malaga, Madeira, Sherry, &c., are recommended.

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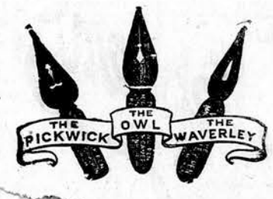

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